FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 061 31 March 1987

ARGENTINA

Kirkpatrick, Caputo on Cuba UN Human Rights Vote B 1
[BUENOS AIRES HERALD 26 Mar]
Brodersohn Returns From U.S.; Refuses Comment B 2
Senate Debates, Approves Transfer of Capital B 2
[BUENOS AIRES HERALD 26 Mar]
Further on Military Human Rights Trials B 3
[BUENOS AIRES HERALD 28 Mar]
Briefs: Japanese Ambassador Accepted: Joint Romanian Project B 4

BOLIVIA

Government 'Studying' Establishing 'State of Siege' C 1
Bedregal on FRG Grants, Talks With Chile C 1
Finance Minister Comments on Bank Negotiations C 2
[PRESENCIA 20 Mar]

BRAZIL

Government To Freeze Nonrenewed Short-Term Credits [EFE] D 1
Central Bank Reports Foreign Debt Obligations [O GLOBO 25 Mar] D 1
Funaro Discusses Economic Issues, Tenure D 2
Guimaraes Reportedly Seeking Maciel Ouster D 3
[FOLHA DE SAO PAULO 24 Mar]
Portugal's Soares Supports Debt Moratorium D 4

CHILE

General Matthei Calls UN Observer 'Ignorant' [EFE] E 1
Volio Refuses To Comment E 1
Matthei Discusses Constitutional Reforms E 2
[EL MERCURIO 18 Mar]
Minister Says Government Supports Right To Vote [EFE] E 3
Almeyda Calls Government Accusations 'Ridiculous' [AFP] E 4
Burned Girl Returns From Canada To Meet Pope E 5

ECUADOR

Opposition Rejects Febres Cordero Call for Truce [EFE] G 1
Congress Approves Freeze on Food Prices, Fares G 1
Government Closes Three Quito Radio Stations [EFE] G 2
Military Court Sets Bail for Vargas Pazzos G 2

PARAGUAY

Febrerista Party 'Will Not' Participate in Elections H 1
[ULTIMA HORA 28 Mar]
Security Forces Destroy Tavapy Peasants' Plots [AFP] H 1

PERU

President Garcia Ends Mexican Visit, Returns [EFE] J 1
USSR's Voskanyan Makes Lima Stopover 24 March [AFP] J 1
State of Emergency Extended in Four Departments [EFE] J 1
APRA Leader Wounded in Terrorist Attack [AFP] J 2
Terrorists Attack APRA Office in Trujillo [AFP] J 2
12 Injured During Tupac Amaru Attacks [AFP] J 3
Official Wants Better Relations With Creditors [EFE] J 3

URUGUAY

Defense Minister on Military Personnel Reductions K 1
[EL DIA 15 Mar]
Economy Minister Zerbino on IDB Agreements K 1
EEC Delegation Arrives for Talks 18 March [EFE] K 2

VENEZUELA

Authorities Report Arrest of Italian 'Terrorist' [EFE] L 1
Della Chiaie Deported [AFP] L 1
Guyana President Hoyte Begins 4-Day Visit [Bonaire] L 1
Meets Congressional Leaders L 1
Lusinchi Gives Reception L 2

MEXICO

Further on Visit of Peruvian President Garcia M 1
PRI Meeting Reported M 1
Joint Communique Issued [EL DIA 26 Mar] M 1
Leftist Parties Merge, Create New Party M 4
Planning Secretary Heads Delegation to Cuba M 4
[EXCELSIOR 22 Mar]
Briefs: Army Seizes Marijuana M 4

PANAMA

'Persistent Rumors' of Possible Delvalle Ouster N 1
[LA PRENSA 28 Mar]
President Denies Resignation N 2
'Rumors' in Panama City N 4
[EL SIGLO 28 Mar]
Government Protests U.S. Conditions for Aid N 4
[MATUTINO 27 Mar]
U.S. Conditions 'Blackmail' N 5
[LA REPUBLICA 27 Mar]
U.S. To Donate 'Supersonic Combat Jet' N 5
[EXTRA 28-29 Mar]
Briefs: Drug Cases N 5

CENTRAL AMERICA

EL SALVADOR

Army Claims Submarine May Come From Nicaragua P 1
[EL MUNDO 27 Mar]
Female Kidnapper Claims Membership in ERP P 1
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 30 Mar]
Coprefa Reports March Clashes, Casualties P 2
CEL Reports Damage Caused by Guerrillas P 3

GUATEMALA

U.S. Air Force Plane Forced To Land in El Peten P 3
President Invites Guerrillas To Join Democracy P 4
GAM Issues Open Letter to FRG President P 5

HONDURAS

Suazo Tome Comments on Relations With Nicaragua P 6
[TIEMPO 27 Mar]
Israeli Ambassador Reiterates Military Aid Offer P 7
[EL HERALDO 30 Mar]
Communique Clarifies Azcona Remarks on Coup [TIEMPO 26 Mar] P 8

NICARAGUA

CIA Charged With Supplying Information to Contras P 8
[BARRICADA 30 Mar]
Tinoco Sends Protest Note P 9
Ortega, Nujoma Issue Joint Communique on 29 Mar P 10
Nujoma Receives Award P 12

CUBA

Castro Interviewed by Brazilian Weekly VEJA [18 Mar] Q 1
Further on Visit by PLO's Farqu Qaddumi Q 7
Meets With Rodriguez Q 7
Describes Relations Q 7
Further on Visit by Algeria's Messaasdia Q 7
Meets With Raul Castro Q 7
Holds Talks With Fidel Castro Q 8
Signs Protocol Q 8
Grants Interview Q 8
Concludes Visit Q 8
Holguin Province Fines Energy Abusers Q 9
Lezcano Presides Over Havana Education Meeting Q 9
Balaguer Opens 1986 Health Ministry Assembly Q 9

CARIBBEAN

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

High Commissioner to UK Submits Resignation S 1

BAHAMAS

Pindling Proposes More Parliamentary Seats S 2
Ingram Opposes Plan S 2

HAITI

'Overwhelming' Approval of New Constitution [AFP] S 2

SURINAME

Entire Cabinet Submits Resignation 30 March [AFP] U 1
Chin A Sen Seeks Support To Overthrow Bouterse U 1
PALU Will Not Participate in Government U 1
'Intimidation' Forces Journalists To Leave U 2
[Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD 25 Mar]
Brunswijk Gang 'Behind' Police Executions U 2

KIRKPATRICK, CAPUTO ON CUBA UN HUMAN RIGHTS VOTE

PY262232 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 26 Mar 87 p 11

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- Former United States Ambassador to the United Nations Jeane Kirkpatrick yesterday expressed concern at what she described as the Latin American solidarity, which she said was used by Cuba to pressure Argentina and other countries into voting against a U.S. motion to condemn alleged violations of human rights in Cuba.

In a telephone statement to Radio El Mundo, she said she believed the vote in the UN Human Rights Committee would not affect relations between Argentina and the U.S., adding that the issue was not a problem between the U.S. and Cuba "but somebody had to bring the human rights situation in Cuba to the notice of the UN."

On Tuesday presidential spokesman Jose Ignacio Lopez denied in the case of President Raul Alfonsin Kirkpatrick's statements that Cuban leader Fidel Castro had "personally phoned the presidents of Colombia, Venezuela and Argentina" to ask them to vote against the U.S. motion.

Her claims followed statements by Foreign Minister Dante Caputo, who said the U.S. had been unable to solve its problems with Cuba and had tried to urge Latin American countries into condemning the alleged violations without showing any proof.

"I am not going to condemn without proof, I don't see why I should pay the cost of being used politically," Caputo said on Tuesday night's Tiempo Nuevo programme on Channel 13.

He said he is in favour of an investigation into the Cuban situation on the basis that in all countries in which there was not a pluralist democracy, there were violations of human rights.

The foreign minister compared the situation described by the U.S. with the situation in South Africa which prompted Argentina to break off relations with Pretoria.

"A country in which the Constitution is based on one sole party is not the same as a country in which somebody is segregated for the sole reason of the colour of his skin," he said.

Asked about the haste with which the UN Human Rights Committee condemned the coup in Chile which brought President Augusto Pinochet to power, Caputo said that Pinochet's government was marked by the concentration of prisoners in a football stadium and by massive executions.

He said the committee had to proceed with caution to condemn countries, adding that if the intention was to investigate the human rights situation in Cuba, "I would sign it immediately."

Diplomatic sources said yesterday that Caputo would be traveling to New York next week to be present with Argentina ends its month-long mandate to chair the UN Security Council.

The sources noted that around this time contacts will be started in connection with next September's treatment by the UN General Assembly of the conflict between Argentina and Britain over the Malvinas Islands.

BRODERSOHN RETURNS FROM U.S.; REFUSES COMMENT

PY302220 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 30 Mar 87

[Text] A few minutes after Finance Secretary Mario Brodersohn arrived at Ezeiza from the United States this morning, rumors circulated that the creditor banks had agreed to refinance the Argentine foreign debt. Minister Brodersohn, however, refused to comment at the airport. He said only that he will report on his mission to President Alfonsin and economy sector officials, and only after that, will he make public announcements on the matter.

This morning's issue of LA RAZON, however, reported that Brodersohn was bringing with him the draft of an agreement which might be made official this week. LA RAZON indicated that only 3 or 4 central items of the Argentine proposal, which was generally accepted by the bankers, remain to be discussed. It was also reported that the creditor banks had agreed to grant Argentina $2 billion of the $2.15 billion fresh money which the country had requested. Thus, only $150 million remains to be negotiated.

SENATE DEBATES, APPROVES TRANSFER OF CAPITAL

PY262236 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 26 Mar 87 p 1

[Text] (NA-DYN) The Senate last night gave overall approval by a 24-18 vote to a government bill which would transfer the federal capital to the Viedma-Carmen de Patagones area after five days of debate on the controversial project.

Four Peronists and four minority party senators joined the 16 Radicals in pushing through the bill while the remaining 16 Peronists and two minority party senators voted against it.

The 13-clause bill would turn the city of Buenos Aires into a new province once the new federal capital was set up and national authorities installed in it, which the government planned would be by 1989 when President Raul Alfonsin was due to hand over to a newly-elected president.

The cost of the transfer was estimated at 4.6 billion australs of which 60 percent was to be financed with international loans.

Peronist Senators Eduardo Menem and Libardo Sanchez (La Rioja), and Pedro Molina and Edgardo Murguia (Santa Cruz) as well as San Juan Bloquistas Leopoldo Bravo and Francisco Gil and Neuquen Popular Movement Senators Elias Sapag and Jorge Solana voted in favour of the bill.

Movement for Integration and Development Senator Manuel Vidal (Formosa) and Corrientes Liberal Senator Ricardo Leconte joined the remaining Peronists in voting against the bill.

The bill now goes to the Lower House where the Radicals have a comfortable majority to ensure its passing.

Only 42 of the 46 senators were present at voting time and during the debate 38 held the floor to express their opinion one of them Peronist Jose Martiarena (Jujuy) with a seven-hour speech.

The first speaker during yesterday's session was Peronist Liliana Gurdulich (Santa Fe) who assailed the government for what she described as a hasty project at a time when means were lacking to develop Patagonia.

She was followed by Antonio Napoli, the head of the Radical bloc (Rio Negro), who called for the development of the region with a geopolitical plan not aimed at conflict but at integration.

The next speaker was Radical Faustino Mazzucco (Rio Negro) who rejected claims that Viedma was flood-prone saying that the Chocon hydroelectric complex would be able to neutralize any unexpected rise in the waters of the Limay and Neuquen rivers which flow into the Negro river which in turn flows past Viedma.

Neuquen Popular Movement Senator Jorge Solana, who voted in favour of the bill, criticized the government for failing to keep its promise to install a fertilizer plant in Neuquen. Orthodox Peronist Alberto Rodriguez Saa (San Luis) described the project as irrational and said he regretted the government had not consulted the provincial governments before taking the decision to send the bill to Congress. The debate was closed by Radicals Antonio Berhongaray (La Pampa) and Ricardo Laferriere (Entre Rios).

FURTHER ON MILITARY HUMAN RIGHTS TRIALS

PY281924 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 28 Mar 87 p 11

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- The Comodoro Rivadavia Federal Appeals Court yesterday freed Army Captain Carlos Candia and Colonel Rene Beltramone, but charges of human rights violations committed under the jurisdiction of the Eighth Army have not been dropped.

Candia and Beltramone are the second and third serving Army officers to answer summonses before federal courts since the full stop law was sanctioned. The court will question retired colonels Rafael Benjamin de Piano and Jorge Chanfreau next Monday.

Lieutenant Colonel Luis Maria Galan refused to testify before the Comodoro court yesterday. He was bidden a warm farewell by promotion peers and members of FAMUS (Friends and Relatives of Victims of Subversion) on leaving the federal capital for Comodoro Rivadavia.

FAMUS President Hebe de Berdina said that the summonses of military officers have been extended to include the Armed Forces as a whole.

The defence council of former Fifth Army Corps Deputy Commander retired General Acdel Vilas yesterday presented a written statement determining the degree of responsibility of their client in the 78 cases of human rights crimes he is charged with.

Bahia Blanca court prosecutor Hugo Canon meanwhile considered that the court had gathered "enough evidence" to put Vilas under rigorous preventive arrest. Vilas yesterday continued to read the transcript of his 180-page long testimony.

Defence attornies Diego Pinkler and Luis de Mira said Vilas had been unfairly involved in 51 of the cases.

Pinkler added that "none of the accusers have pointed to him as the direct author of a crime, and only one witness identified him as comander of a military zone, so the entire accusation is based on the responsibility derived from the chain of command."

The Federal Appeals Court yesterday granted "a new and last" five-day extension to the defence counsels of the naval officers accused of human rights abuse committed at the Navy Mechanics School (ESMA), justifying the decision on the need to "follow due process beyond any maneouvers of the parts."

With this extension, the defence will have had 15 days to prepare its presentation. The court pointed out that the defence counsels' request for a 60 day-extension is "extravagant" in view of existent legislation on the subject.

The Supreme Court yesterday confirmed a Federal Appeals Court decision to grant official defence attorney Carlos Tavares access to the ESMA files in case the attornies chosen by the accused decide to give up their defence.

The Supreme Court had to intervene when Tavares claimed that as private attornies had taken on the defence it was not right for him to be kept informed on the progress of the trials.

The court, however, insisted on it on the grounds that the defence attornies had been bringing up "political ratner than judicial questionings" and were thus "putting the good defence of the accused at risk."

Former Third Army Corps commander Luciano Benjamin Menendez will testify before the Mendoza Federal Appeals Court next April 14, and retired generals Jorge Maradona and Juan Pablo Saa will do so next April 20 and 22. The former are closely related to illegal repression in the province.

Armed Forces Joint Chiefs of Staff head Teodoro Waldner will next Tuesday inaugurate the first symposium of Argentine-Brazilian strategic studies, which will be part of the "Iguazu Declaration." Defence Minister Jose Horacio Jaunarena will close it with a speech next Thursday.

The Air Force has declared French Air Force Chief-of-Staff Achille Lerche, who will arrive next Monday on an official visit, a guest of honour.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE AMBASSADOR ACCEPTED -- Buenos Aires, 23 Mar (TELAM) -- The Argentine Government has accepted Kazuo Yamashita's appointment as Japanese ambassador to Argentina. Yamashita previously served as ambassador in Zaire and Morocco. Yamashita will replace Senkuro Saiki who presented his credentials in September 1983. [Summary] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1427 GMT 23 Mar 87 PY]

JOINT ROMANIAN PROJECT -- Buenos Aires, 22 Mar (DYN) -- An Argentine-Romanian business group has signed a contract for the transference of "know-how" [preceding two words in English] which will imply the investment of $2 million in Argentina to develop a revolutionary therapeutic technology for treating rheumatism, skin diseases, and other illnesses. This agreement will materialize when Dr Stefan Ionescu Calinesti arrives in Argentina. Clinics will be set up in the capital, Atlantic zone, and important cities in the interior. [Summary] [Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1110 GMT 22 Mar 87 PY]

GOVERNMENT 'STUDYING' ESTABLISHING 'STATE OF SIEGE'

PY301831 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 30 Mar 87

[Text] Interior, Migration, and Justice Minister Juan Carlos Duran has stated that the government is studying the possibility of establishing the state of siege in the country. We are awaiting the results of the meetings that will continue this afternoon between representatives of the union sector and of the Executive Branch, with the mediation of the Catholic Church.

Asked by Radio Panamericana about a report published today by a morning newspaper, that the government has given an ultimatum to the workers, setting a deadline at 1700 today to end the hunger strikes, the interior minister stated that the report does not come from an official source.

He added that the government hopes that social conflicts will be solved within the framework of the dialogue that has begun between representatives of the Bolivian Labor Confederation and of the Executive Branch, with the mediation of the Catholic Church.

He warned, however, that one of the government's duties is to guarantee social peace and to prevent the country from being harmed by demonstrations that in some cases seek interests beyond the labor and union sectors, and focus on the political field.

BEDREGAL ON FRG GRANTS, TALKS WITH CHILE

PY241501 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Mar 87

[Excerpts] Bolivia and the FRG have reached some agreements that will benefit our country. As a consequence, the FRG will cointribute DM300 million to the struggle against drug trafficking. This was announced at the Foreign Ministry, where President Victor Paz Estenssoro and FRG President Richard von Weizsaecker signed the agreements.

Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal disclosed that two important agreements have been signed: the first one is designed to step up Bolivian-FRG economic cooperation with the purpose of creating favorable conditions for the investment of capital in the two countries. The second agreement establishes the legal procedure to cancel the basic agreement on technical cooperation signed on 12 November 1968. With these agreements the FRG and Bolivia have committed themselves to promoting the socioeconomic development of their countries. The FRG will contribute with financial aid and experts in the development field while Bolivia will contribute with specialized personnel and the necessary infrastructure.

The foreign minister also disclosed that the meeting to be held with his Chilean counterpart in April will not be just another meeting, because they will try to reach a definite agreement on the maritime issue. This is what Bedregal said:

[Begin recording] I want to point out that I believe that because of the time and circumstances, this meeting will not be just another of the many meetings that have already been held. I believe that the background that already exists and the coinciding points of view will allow us to open this negotiation process with great optimism on 21 April in Montevideo.

We are aware that Chileans and Bolivians have great expectations, positive expectations, with the exception of certain individuals who do not believe a genuine rapprochement within the framework of Latin American integration is possible. Moreover, there are sound grounds to be optimistic regarding this rapprochement which, as President Alan Garcia said, compromises two countries to make a joint and common effort at such a difficult moment for the integration process. [end recording] These were the foreign minister's comments to the national and international media regarding issues of importance to Bolivia. [passage omitted]

In a speech to the National Congress during a special session in his honor, Weizsaecker said that the FRG this year will offer Bolivia financial cooperation under much more favorable conditions.

Weizsaecker announced that this year FRG cooperation to Bolivia will amount to DM90 million, of which DM21 million will be concessional loans within the framework of technical cooperation. [passage omitted]

FINANCE MINISTER COMMENTS ON BANK NEGOTIATIONS

PY261841 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 20 Mar 87 p 1

[Text] Finance Minister Juan Cariaga on 19 March stated that "Bolivia has not received a positive response from the private banks concerning the supply of funds. Efforts are being made to renegotiate and free the country from the heavy debt, which totals $680 million under terms which will not affect national interests."

The minister said that Bolivia has presented a proposal to the private banks. This proposal is still confidential and as yet no response has been received.

Cariaga stated that the country will continue paying the bilateral commitments contracted with the Paris Club, and those contracted with international organizations.

According to the minister, there are two reasons supporting this decision. On one hand, Bolivia will receive a positive transfer of funds, in excess of the servicing of the foreign debt. On the other hand, the national economy will require foreign funds for many years. Cariaga considers that domestic savings are scanty and incapable of meeting the investments needed in Bolivia.

The Bolivian attitude of fulfilling its multilateral commitments, which total $873 million, and its bilateral commitments, which total $1,636,000,000, is being upheld at a time when Brazil has suspended payments on its private debt and Argentine has announced a similar decision concerning its bilateral commitments.

Concerning the delay in the negotiations on the Bolivian bilateral debt with Brazil and Argentina, which, according to recommendations made by the Paris Club, had to be settled before 31 March, Minister Cariaga said that the delay will not harm the negotiations and commitments established during the meeting of the Paris Club in June 1986.

GOVERNMENT TO FREEZE NONRENEWED SHORT-TERM CREDITS

PY310255 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2054 GMT 30 Mar 87

[Text] Brasilia, 30 Mar (EFE) -- Brazil has decided "to freeze" in Central Bank accounts the short-term credits of $15.0 billion which fall due tomorrow if they are not renewed, Carlos Eduardo de Freitas, director of the Foreign Department of the Central Bank announced today. This measure, which was first applied on 23 February 1987 to banks that did not renew their credits, is intended to prevent creditors from suspending those credits, "thus bringing domestic economic activity to a standstill." The short-term credits that fall due tomorrow amount to $15.0 billion, of which $10.0 billion are commercial credits, and $5.0 billion interbank credits.

Last Wednesday, Brazil asked the nearly 600 creditor banks to extend the repayment of those credits for 60 days, since its initial request for a 90-day extension had been turned down. According to an agreement reached between Brazil and the creditor banks in June 1986, the approval of such an extension was subject to the approval of 95 percent of the institutions that have been granting these short-term credits.

Central Bank President Francisco Gros last week admitted the possibility that some financial institutions would not renew their credits, estimating the amount of credits that would not be renewed at $3.0 billion. He referred to these credits as "losses."

Carlos Eduardo de Freitas today said that "the Central Bank has formulated a legal, operational strategy designed to avoid withdrawals of short-term loans." In view of this strategy, banks that decide not to renew their short-term loans to Brazil (60, 90 days, or 1 year loans), will have the principal of these loans deposited in a special account at the Central Bank. Freitas noted that if these banks decide to take the case to court, "the law firm hired by the Brazilian Central Bank in the United States, Porter and Arnold, has instructions to appear in court, but not to negotiate the release of short-term loans."

"In the case of a court action," Freitas said, "the lawyers will use the same argument used by the United States to block Iranian and Libyan deposits, that of national security." Freitas added: "Brazil has reason to use the same argument because short-term loans are essential and their cancelation would result in a true economic blockade." Reiterating that Brazil will not accept the cancelation of these loans, Freitas said: "We will only accept the zero-loss theory." "Therefore," he said, "the centralization of short-term loans through the Central Bank, as established in Telex 043 dated 23 February 1987, must continue." He added: "Thus, there has been no problem with renewing short-term loans."

Bank of Brazil President Camilo Calazans announced today that loans totaling $400 million were renewed on 27 March.

CENTRAL BANK REPORTS FOREIGN DEBT OBLIGATIONS

PY281622 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 25 Mar 87 p 27

[All figures as published]

[Text] Brasilia -- This year's expenditures to service the foreign debt -- interest and principal amortization -- have been reassessed by the Central Bank to total $9,735,000,000, excluding the $4.34 billion in payments suspended by the moratorium. [paragraph continues]

This year's projected $8.0 billion balance-of-trade surplus consequently will not be enough to cover payments abroad so far guaranteed by the Brazilian Government. This $9,735,000,000 includes the $2,043,000,000 already paid in interest and principal amortization from 1 January through 20 February, when interest payments on the foreign debt with commercial banks were suspended. This latter figure comprises $1,352,000,000 in interest payments and $691 million in principal amortization. The remaining payments to be made until December total $7,692,000,000; $4,132,000,000 in capital amortization and $3.56 billion in interest payments.

Interest to be paid on the short-term credit lines (commercial and interbank) total $730 million. In turn, interest to be paid to the World Bank (IBRD) and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) will demand expenditures of $726 million. Interest payments to government agencies will take up $512 million, and to the Paris Club $436 million.

The $4,132,000,000 in principal amortization falling due this year comprises $1,106,000,000 to be paid to the International Monetary Fund (IMF); $998 million to the IBRD and the IDB; and $702 million to foreign government agencies. The government must also repay $735 in supplier's credits; $568 million for redeeming Brazilian bonds abroad; and $92 million to the Paris Club.

All these payments -- both for interest and principal amortization -- do not take into account the $4.34 billion in suspended interest payments to the commercial banks.

FUNARO DISCUSSES ECONOMIC ISSUES, TENURE

PY310226 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 30 Mar 87

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] Finance Minister Dilson Funaro thinks it is time for bank employees to go back to work to compensate for the harm their strike has done to the country, and to prevent the possibility of bank employees being dismissed if the strike is ruled illegal.

[Funaro, in progress] "...go back to work faster and work harder. This is the only way to overcome this problem. The [words indistinct] has been closed for many days. We are permitting exports to be made using bills of lading that have not been stamped by the banks. They are to be stamped by the banks later. In other words, these issues are detrimental to the country. This is obvious. The government has taken an important step, involving the difference between the Bank of Brazil and the Central Bank. It is important now that they resume work."

Funaro also discussed reports that he will be removed from the government.

[Funaro] "Had there been any loss or had I felt any sign of loss of confidence by the president, I would have immediately tendered my resignation a long time ago. There has been no such loss. Only yesterday we discussed the foreign debt issue with the president for 2 hours at the Planalto Palace.

"On 31 March, short-term loans with the foreign banks will be rolled over."

"Next week, we have a meeting at IMF headquarters to outline the Brazilian economic policy."

"We must immediately discuss the foreign refinancing plan. These are major issues that require strong dedication. This is what the president has asked and this is what we have done."

Finance Minister Funaro confirmed the government's willingness to continue to gradually curb inflation. This is to be done carefully though, in order to prevent recession, and guarantee employment and development.

[Funaro] No, we do not have any sign of unemployment. On the contrary, employment in the large cities continued to grow in March. We do not have any sign except for the reduction in sales, which in January-February are normally 40 percent less than in November-December. Obviously, there is greater supply now, something that [words indistinct] in 1986 which was an exceptional year".

GUIMARAES REPORTEDLY SEEKING MACIEL OUSTER

PY301420 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 24 Mar 87 p 7

[By Josias de Souza]

[Text] Although he has not publicly admitted it, Deputy Ulysses Guimaraes (Sao Paulo State), who is president of the PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party] both in the Chamber of Deputies and in the Constituent Assembly, wants President Sarney to include his Civil Household Chief Marco Maciel in the list of ministers to be replaced when the ministerial reshuffle takes place. According to Guimaraes, Maciel is not imbued with the necessary unselfish and impartial attributes required to become the government's political coordinator.

Guimaraes has already expressed this opinion to President Sarney during a talk they held shortly after the November 1986 elections. According to Guimaraes, Marco Maciel, one of the main leaders of the PFL [Liberal Front Party] does not have the qualifications to converse with PMDB politicians. Consequently, he cannot continue holding a post which coordinates the government's political activities.

According to what FOLHA DE SAO PAULO could learn, during the conversation with Guimaraes, Sarney said he would like to keep Maciel in his post because he has absolute confidence in Maciel. Guimaraes replied, however, that the post should be occupied by a PMDB minister, simply because the PMDB has majority in the Democratic Alliance and a person with a good record within the PMDB could better defend the government's interest in Congress.

Guimaraes' opinion is taking root among the main PMDB leaders. None of them has had the courage to address President Sarney directly, but in private conversations the attacks directed against Maciel are becoming increasingly more frequent. Within the ministry itself, which has 15 PMDB members, there are those who support Guimaraes' idea of replacing the civil household chief.

According to what FOLHA DE SAO PAULO could learn, some PMDB leaders also want Justice Minister Paulo Brossard to be replaced. So far Brossard's name has not been included in any list of ministers that could be replaced in the reshuffle. According to political leaders, although Brossard belongs to the party, he has not managed to fill some of the gaps left open by Maciel in the government's political coordination.

The PMDB's complaints against Maciel are not new. They are just being brought back to light now that a Cabinet reshuffle is being discussed.

These complaints become more evident in November 1986 when Maciel became personally involved in the electoral process in several states and did not win in any of them. The most cited example is that of Sao Paulo where he defended the candidacy of businessmen Antonio Ermirio de Moraes. His remarks in favor of Moraes were invariably mistaken as President Sarney's opinions.

PORTUGAL'S SOARES SUPPORTS DEBT MORATORIUM

PY271557 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 26 Mar 87

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Excerpts] President Mario Soares' agenda today included, among other appointments, a visit to Congress, a tribute to Tancredo Neves, and the signing of an agreement with President Jose Sarney.

President Mari Soares went to the National Congress at 1000 today. After listening to the Portuguese and Brazilian national anthems, he reviewed the honor guard. In Congress, he was received by National Constituent Assembly President Ulysses Guimaraes and the leaders of the different parties.

The plenum held a special session to honor Soares, and speeches were delivered by Deputy Fernando Gespariac, and Senator Jarbas Passarinho. Afterward, Senate President Humberto Lucena decorated the Portuguese president with the great collar.

Mario Soares made a speech in which he said he is following with great interest the initial workings of the new constitution.

[Soares] "We are following with great interest the important, initial tasks of your National Constituent Assembly. Let me express a word of respectful admiration and (?sincere) friendship for this great Brazilian: President Ulysses Guimaraes. [applause]

"I also wish to express Portugal's best wishes to all of you gentlemen, constituents, in your meaningful and important undertakings." [passage omitted]

In the afternoon, the Portuguese president visited the Federal Supreme Court. He then went to Planalto Palace to sign with President Jose Sarney a document creating a binational commission that will prepare the commemorations of the (500th) anniversary of Brazil's discovery. [passage omitted]

President Mario Soares delivered a speech in Planalto Palace in which he said he supports the Brazilian decision to temporarily suspend foreign debt interest payments. He also expresssed his support and solidarity with President Sarney in what he considers a brave action, adding that the internatioal organizations canot use old formulas when dealing with Brazil.

[Soares] "We understand that the international economic and financial circumstances cannot treat Brazil with stereotypical solutions, which, unfortunately, applied in Portugal because the democratic transition taking place in Brazil in peace, without violence, is extremely important, not only to Brazil but to all Latin America and the world in general. This is why the world, and the democrats of the world, must express our solidarity with Brazil and with you, President Sarney."

President Jose Sarney also spoke of economic policy in his speech pointing out the importance of Portugal's membership in the EEC. [passage omitted]

GENERAL MATTHEI CALLS UN OBSERVER 'IGNORANT'

PY271502 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0345 GMT 27 Mar 87

[Text] Santiago, 26 Mar (EFE) -- General Fernando Matthei, commander in chief of the Chilean Air Force and member of the Government Junta, today called the UN special observer, Costa Rican Fernando Volic, "Ignorant."

During a press conference held upon his arrival from Punta Arenas, in southern Chile -- 2,500 km from Santiago -- where he stayed for 2 days, Matthei said that "I am pleased that the special observer, Mr Volio, has arrived in our country because the Chileans will now really be able to appreciate how clumsily he has acted here."

Matthei went on to state: Who is Mr Volio? How ignorant is this special observer, who is supposedly the expert on Chile and the situation of human rights? He doesn't even know anything about the legislation that governs our judicial system."

The general thus referred to the Chilean Supreme Court's decision, reached by 12 to 2 vote not to receive Volio, who has stated that one of the basic attributes of any court should be its independence, but that this is not the case in Chile today.

Moreover,the special observer today conveyed to prison authorities the petitions given him by the political prisoners who are currently fasting.

Volio stated that the urgency of these petitions, about which he refused to elaborate, prompted him to go to the Gendarmerie. He added that the meeting, which lasted over 3 hours, with 14 of the fasting prisoners had been a moving and enrichening experience.

A month ago, a group of officials started a hunger strike to protest the treatment they receive and requesting to be tried by an independent judge.

The observer also visited the electoral registration office and the University of Chile where leaders of the Students Union gave him a copy of the letter addressed to the university rector, General Roberto Soto, stating the economic difficulties in entering the university and requesting grants free of discrimination.

Volio Refuses To Comment

PY272238 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1600 GMT 27 Mar 87

[Text] UN Special Observer Fernando Volio today refused to comment on the harsh remarks against him by Chilean Air Force Commander General Fernado Matthei, who said Volio was clumsy and ignorant, in view of his comments on the judicial branch's lack of independence. However, the Costa Rican lawyer said that his comment about the Chilean justice is exactly what he said in his reports on the situation in Chile.

Volio explained that his reports are very explicit and will continue to be so.

Answering a question, the observer stated that he does not think he is mistaken by saying that the judicial branch is not independent, adding that his comments have sound grounds.

Volio also disclosed that this afternoon he will deliver in writing the petitions of hunger striking political prisoners to Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia with the purpose of expediting a solution to the problem.

The observer made this statement after a more than 3-hour meeting with Mario Calderon, Chilean Foreign Ministry adviser for special affairs, and with lawyers of the Interior Ministry.

Volio explained that during the meeting, held at the Foreign Ministry, they discussed the criteria to be used to evaluate the government's fulfillment of the recommendations he made to improve the human rights situation in Chile.

MATTHEI DISCUSSES CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS

PY282244 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 18 Mar 87 p C 3

[Text] Government Junta member and Air Force Commander in Chief General Fernando Matthei said that the government may study changes to the Constitution.

Matthei made this statement after attending a ceremony opening the 1987-88 legislative session.

When journalists asked Matthei if there is enough time to modify the Constitution, he replied: "I do not want to give my opinion about that, we have not talked about it among ourselves. So, if the admiral said one thing and then... Minister Cuadra himself mentioned that possibility... Well, it is something to be considered and studied. However, I do not want to give my opinion about the subject."

[Reporter] But do you think the Government Junta can still analyze the subject?

[Matthei] I think so... Yes.

[Reporter] What do you think about the campaign launched by several personalities for free elections?

[Matthei] I will not give an opinion on this either.

[Reporter] And about the appeal made by some political groups asking parties not to register for elections?

[Matthei] That is their problem. If they do not want their own people to register, that is their problem. As is known, the same thing happened with the 1925 Constitution, but let us see what happens now.

[Reporter] General, do you stand by your decision to remain in your posts until 1989?

[Matthei] I will not comment on those decisions each time someone asks me.

[Reporter] But general, there are rumors saying that you could leave your posts.

[Matthei] I do not pay attention to stupid rumors.

[Reporter] General, a group of Chileans expressed support for the mass that Msgr Carlos Camus celebrated in Linares.

[Matthei] I do not want to give an opinion about internal problems or about what a bishop has said, because I respect my own post, and I do not want to give an opinion about subjects in which I am not a specialist.

[Reporter] A few days ago you said that it was necessary for the Army to clarify the attack against...

[Matthei] Well, so I've already said it then, what else?

[Reporter] But are you satisfied with what the Army has done about this?

[Matthei] I already said it. It is an Army problem, not mine.

[Reporter] But what is your opinion?

[Matthei] I will not give you my opinion.

MINISTER SAYS GOVERNMENT SUPPORTS RIGHT TO VOTE

PY310049 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1501 GMT 29 Mar 87

[Text] Santiago, 29 Mar (EFE) -- In a letter to Sergio Molina, coordinator of the Campaign for Free Elections, Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia points out that the concerns of the organization "reflect the goals and aspirations that embody the principles and objectives that inspire the government."

The minister insists on the government's decision to bring political activities under the framework of the new Law on Political Parties, which was promulgated on 11 March and will become effective on 1 April.

The political chief of the Cabinet of President General Augusto Pinochet says in his letter that "the freedom of the citizen to exercise the right to vote is consecrated in the Constitution, and the government does not question it."

Minister Garcia says in his letter that "the legally recognized political parties should represent important sectors of the population and, consequently, they will provide the appropriate means to establish contacts."

Former Minister Sergio Molina, coordinator of the Campaign for Free Elections, had submitted to Minister Garcia a "Call to a National Task," in which 14 Chilean leaders invite the people to participate in a campaign for free elections.

After defending the institutional order designed by the regime, including the Law on Political Parties, Elections, and Electoral System, the interior minister states: "we deplore the fact that some Chileans have not yet fully understood the new order that is being consolidated."

In his letter to Molina, Minister Garcia refers to "an extremely negative view of the nation's development, which can be noticed in the content and form of your note." He adds: "You allude to a situation in the country which will become more serious, risking a split in the national community."

According to the minister, "if, in view of these aspirations, one takes into account the country's true situation, certainly a radically different assessment can be made."

He says that "in order to avoid creating false and harmful expectations among Chileans and to avoid artificially increasing the risk you allude to, it would be advisable to reflect on the present situation and the terms in which it is described."

In his letter, the minister points out that "it should be recalled that there are those who want to hinder the country's positive evolution, bringing upon our nation a situation that is contrary to freedom, development, and peace, which we are striving to consolidate."

The interior minister concludes by saying that "for our party, we observe the nation's future with optimism and confidence, in the certainty that, if we are realistic and constructive, the benefits will be for all Chileans."

ALMEYDA CALLS GOVERNMENT ACCUSATIONS 'RIDICULOUS'

PY271926 Paris AFP in Spanish 0336 GMT 26 Mar 87

[Text] Chile Chico, Chile, 25 Mar (AFP) -- Former Chilean Foreign Minister Clodomiro Almeyda tonight described as ridiculous the accusations that he is a promoter of violence and terrorism, which were made by the military government of General Augusto Pinochet after Almeyda clandestinely entered Chile.

In comments to AFP in Chile Chico, 2,000 km south of Santiago, where the 64-year-old socialist leader has been banished, Almeyda stated that he hopes to be able to go to Santiago in order to defend himself against these completely groundless charges.

Ambrosio Rodriguez, the Chilean prosecutor general, has stated that the case against Almeyda will be filed with the appropriate courts, including the constitutional court, within 30 days.

Almeyda said he hopes the visit by Pope John Paul II to Chile beginning 1 April will help solve the exile problem once and for all.

Almeyda, a vice president during the administration of President Salvador Allende (1970-1973), said he entered Chile last weekend. However, he refrained from elaborating.

I expected this type of measure. The government could have expelled me from the country or banished me, and it chose the latter alternative, said the socialist leader, who added that he is in good condition and happy in Chile Chico, where he will have to stay for 90 days.

During the interview, Almeyda said that he strongly desired to return to his fatherland after 13 years of exile. Almeyda added that the Chile Chico residents gave him a very warm reception. I was able to meet old socialist leaders, whom I had not seen for about 30 years, and this experience has enriched my life, said Almeyda.

According to police sources, the old leader, who was exiled in the GDR, entered Chile through the lonely mountain pass at Conay, in northern Chile. The leftist leader was arrested after the 1973 military coup and exiled in 1975, and returned to the country to demand his right to live in the fatherland, according to his statements to AFP.

BURNED GIRL RETURNS FROM CANADA TO MEET POPE

PY302237 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1600 GMT 30 Mar 87

[Text] [Begin relay from Arturo Merino International Airport by Angel Bosaans Ramos] Carmen Gloria Quintana, the torched girl who has just returned to the country, arrived looking happy and expressing gratitude to all Chileans.

We want to point out that Carmen Gloria Quintana arrived in Santiago at 1310 from Toronto, Canada, aboard a direct Canadian Pacific flight. Approximately 1/2 hour later she emerged surrounded by a large group of persons, including many reporters. The vicar of youth, Andres Perez Yacovich received the girl, who arrived accompanied by her lawyer and mother (Audelina Arancibia).

Despite the difficulties caused by the many people who came to receive her, we were able to ask Carmen Gloria Quintana her impression of the welcome she had received.

[Begin recording] [Bosaans] What do you think about this welcome?

[Quintana] I am deeply moved. I thank all the youths and all the Chilean citizens who [passage indistinct] [end recording]

Upon leaving the airport for the Human Rights Commission Office, where she will address a message to the entire country through the media, Carmen Gloria Quintana expressed her deep gratitude to all the Chileans who accompanied her during the most difficult moments. Her relatives said that a large welcome party will be held at 1600 in Los Nogales neighborhood, where she lives.

This was Angel Bosaans Ramos reporting from Santiago International Airport. [end relay]

Msgr Francisco Jose Cox, the executive secretary of the commission in charge of organizing the pope's visit, said that the meeting that Pope John Paul II will hold with Carmen Gloria Quintana at the Hogar de Cristo old people's home is not a political gesture but rather a gesture of reconciliation. On the same occasion, the pope will meet with Nora Vargas Veas, who was the victim of a terrorist attack.

Msgr Cox regretted the announcement made by the CORPAZ [expansion unknown] that it will not be present at the Hogar de Cristo because the torched youth will be there too.

OPPOSITION REJECTS FEBRES CORDERO CALL FOR TRUCE

PA291315 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2327 GMT 28 Mar 87

[Text] Quito, 28 Mar (EFE) -- Opposition leaders in the National Congress have rejected the call for reconciliation made by Eduadoran President Leon Febres Cordero over radio and television.

The president addressed the nation following a general workers strike held on 25 March. After accusing the opposition of serving the interests of extreme leftist groups that are conspiring against democracy, Febres Cordero made a new call for a truce "to work for a strong, prosperous, and just homeland."

Wilfrido Lucero, leader of the Popular Democracy (Christian Democracy) legislative bloc, described the call as "a ridiculous action," adding that "unfortunately, no one believes in Febres Cordero any more."

"This call will definitely not be heeded by the political opposition," Lucero said. Meanwhile, Communist Deputy Rene Mauge said that the presidential proposal only seeks "to confront and divide the Ecuardoran left."

Italo Ordonez, a social democratic deputy, said that "it is impossible to coexist with a government that has led the country to a situation of misery," and ruled out "a reconciliation or agreement between the government and the opposition [no end quotation marks as received].

Jorge Moreno, leader of the leftist Democratic People's Movement (MPD) parliamentarian bloc, also rejected the president's call, stating that "if he really wants reconciliation, the first thing he should do is to stop insulting the political opposition as he did in his last speech."

The only truce, a brief one, between the government of conservative Febres Cordero and the leftist opposition was agreed on in the days following the 5 March earthquake. Hoever, it was broken after the executive announced several emergency economic measures.

The measures produced a wave of protest that culminated in last Wednesday national workers strike.

CONGRESS APPROVES FREEZE ON FOOD PRICES, FARES

PA291950 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 28 Mar 87

[Text] President of the Congress Andres Vallejo has sent a message to President Leon Febres Cordero notifying him that Congress has approved a bill to freeze the prices of food, fuels, and basic services rates.

The resolution prohibits the increase of prices of staples for a 1-year period. It also prohibits for a 2-year period, effective 1 March, the increase of prices, fares, and rates, of fuels, transportation, and water bills with monthly consumption not exceeding 3 cubic meters [as heard] and domestic electricity bills not exceeding 200 kilowatts a month. Effective when this law goes into effect, the increase of school tuitions and fees is prohibited for a 2-year period. The schools that violate this law will be sanctioned by the Education Ministry.

Vallejo sent another message to the OFFICIAL GAZETTE for the publication of the congressional decision regarding the votes of Ecuadoreans living abroad.

GOVERNMENT CLOSES THREE QUITO RADIO STATIONS

PA281335 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0612 GMT 28 Mar 87

[Text] Quito, 27 Mar (EFE) -- Ecuadoran journalists and politicians today protested the temporary closure by the government of three radio stations in Quito because of the information they broadcast during last Wednesday's general strike. The radio stations affected by the government decision are "Exito," "El Sol," and "Democracia." The three stations, which are located in the capital city, had their operations suspended for 15 days.

In a public communique published today, Cesar Verduga, president of the National Congress' Human Rights Committee, demanded the "immediate reopening of the three radio stations," and condemned their closure, which the communique described as lack of respect for freedom of expression.

Meanwhile, Juan Paz y Mino, of the Association of Journalists in the Pichincha Province (whose capital is Quito) said that "the pretext used for this outrage against freedom of expression is arbitary, subjective, and unrealistic."

According to the Ecuadoran Telecommunications Institute (IETEL), the suspension of the three radio stations is justified because "they transmitted commentaries that conspire against public order and which have caused intranquility among the citizens," within the framework of the social agitation during the workers strike. Lenin Rosero, vice president of the Court of Constitutional Guarantees and several deputies opposed to the government have also condemned the measure.

MILITARY COURT SETS BAIL FOR VARGAS PAZZOS

PA272003 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 2300 GMT 26 Mar 87

[Text] Gonzalo Fernandez, president of the military court, has set bail for General Frank Varga Pazzos at 5,549,368 sucres.

Fernandez said that since bail is permissible for the crime committed, an amount was set. The bail was estimated based on the following components: 10 sucres per day for the maximum term for this crime, which is 5 years. This is equivalent to 18,000 sucres. There is a total of 31,368 sucres for trial costs, and $50,000, 5.5 million sucres, for damages.

The domicile reported by the accused as well as the appointment of his new lawyer, Rodrigo Bucheli Mera, have been taken into account. [sentence as heard]

FEBRERISTA PARTY 'WILL NOT' PARTICIPATE IN ELECTIONS

PY282205 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 28 Mar 87 pp 10, 11

[Text] ULTIMA HORA talked with Febrerista Revolutionary Party President Dr Fernando Vera at the conclusion of the meeting of the party's National Executive Committee, which ended around midnight. Vera said: "First: the party line of not placing its own candidates in elections will not be changed for the upcoming elections, as long as there are neither minimum conditions of freedom or any guarantees to make us change our position."

"Second: We will promote the creation of a democratic antidictatorial front to intensify the struggle against the dictatorship. Third: Popular mobilization will be the method of struggle," Vera added while commenting on the decision.

He then pointed out that "At no time does the resolution refer to any electoral participation as long as conditions remain the same. This has of course been preceded by a detailed analysis of the political situation and the conditions existing during the pre-electoral period."

During the session, which was held behind closed doors last night, Dr Juan G. Granada was one of the most determined defenders of the idea that the party should discuss the Z Plan, or any other political alternative, while also offering its own alternative.

After the meeting, Granada said that "to some extent," the subject was handled in the way he wanted: "The prevailing political situation and the position the party should adopt in the face of developments were thoroughly analyzed. We noted that the dictatorship is very afraid about changing the current political picture. It is being said that the state of siege will not be lifted, and the restrictions will be maintained."

In conclusion, Granada stated that "I fervently hoped that the participation of the party would be discussed from either a positive or negative standpoint. I did not want it to be accepted or rejected without fully studying all the aspects participation may present. And this study was made."

SECURITY FORCES DESTROY TAVAPY PEASANTS' PLOTS

PY272342 Paris AFP in Spanish 0731 GMT 26 Mar 87

[Text] Asuncion, 25 Mar (AFP) -- Paraguayan military and police forces with bulldozers destroyed large plots belonging to peasants living in Tavapy II Colony, an area currently in dispute. They also repressed dozens of peasants who tried to prevent the destruction. This was disclosed today by some of the peasants. The colony, some 350 km southeast of Asuncion, is claimed by a powerful Chilean landowner whom the opposition charges with being a mere figurehead of President Augusto Pinochet.

The military officers and policemen, headed by Army Colonel Jose Felix Grau -- well known by peasants in other areas for having destroyed their property in the past -- started destroying the plots this morning. According to preliminary reports, some 150 peasants surrounded the bulldozers to try to stop them. This immediately prompted the men in uniform to react by pushing and kicking the peasants out of the way so they could continue with their action. The sources were not able to report whether any peasants were wounded, arrested, or expelled from the colony.

PRESIDENT GARCIA ENDS MEXICAN VISIT, RETURNS

PY271140 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0310 GMT 27 Mar 87

[Text] Lima, 26 Mar (EFE) -- President Alan Garcia returned to Lima tonight at the end of a 3-day official visit to Mexico. Garcia did not make any statements to the press on his arrival at the Callao Military Base, where he was welcomed by his entire cabinet.

During Garcia's absence, Peruvian military sectors have intensified their opposition to the creation of a Defense Ministry in lieu of the War, Navy, and Aeronautics ministries.

The debate on the Defense Ministry Proposal concluded yesterday in the Senate. The proposal is expected to be approved tonight by the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance, the ruling party and the majority bloc in the Senate, even though the left-wing and right-wing blocs are against it, although for different reasons.

USSR'S VOSKANYAN MAKES LIMA STOPOVER 24 MARCH

PY281530 Paris AFP in Spanish 1605 GMT 24 Mar 87

[Text] Lima, 24 Mar (AFP) -- Grant Voskanyan, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, passed through Lima today with an official Soviet delegation en route to Colombia, where he will pay an official 5-day visit.

Anatoliy Filatov, Soviet ambassador to Peru, said at the airport that Voskanyan and his entourage of four Soviet congressmen and three aides will return to Lima on 29 March in reply to an official invitation extended by the Peruvian Congress.

They will remain in Lima from 29 March to 3 April, Filatov explained. Voskanyan made a 2-hour technical stopover in Lima en route to Bogota, Colombia.

STATE OF EMERGENCY EXTENDED IN FOUR DEPARTMENTS

PY281850 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1819 GMT 28 Mar 87

[Text] Lima, 28 Mar (EFE) -- The Peruvian Government today extended the state of emergency and the suspension of individual guarantees for 60 days in the Ayacucho, Apurimac, Huancavelica and Huanuco Departments.

The extension affects 18 provinces and is controlled by the Political-Military Command. The Interior Ministry decree, which was published in the official publication EL PERUANO, justifies the extension stating that "the reasons that caused the measures continue," that is to say terrorist activities.

In addition to that [words indistinct] two provinces in Pasco Department, in the Peruvian central mountain range, and the measure that has been in force for over 1 year in Lima and Callao was extended for another 60 days on 25 March.

Lima and Callao are also under a curfew from 0100 to 0500. More than 20 civilians have already been killed during the curfew hours, and this measure has been criticized for some time. There have been requests for its abolition.

Even the progovernment daily HOY stated in yesterday's editorial that the curfew is not needed, that many civilians have been killed, and that the terrorist acts that occur outside the curfew hours have not diminished.

Interior Minister Abel Salinas indicated that the curfew will continue in Lima and Callao for an undetermined length of time. He added that according to the polls, people want the curfew.

APRA LEADER WOUNDED IN TERRORIST ATTACK

PY270015 Paris AFP in Spanish 2255 GMT 26 Mar 87

[Text] Lima, 26 Mar (AFP) -- The Peruvian Civil Guard has reported that a leader of the ruling APRA Party [American Popular Revolutionary Alliance], his son, and four aides were wounded during a terrorist attack in this capital.

The attack took place when Carlos Montenegro Aquilar was leaving his house and walking toward his car, which had already been boarded by his son, driver, and three bodyguards.

It was then that four young persons threw explosives at the car. All those in the car were wounded by shrapnel, but they are now out of danger, according to the authorities.

The police have attributed the attack, which was carried out by four young persons, to the Maoist guerrilla group Shining Path.

The police also stated that this is the second attack against Montenegro. In September 1986 unknown terrorists exploded a device at his house, causing some damage.

TERRORISTS ATTACK APRA OFFICE IN TRUJILLO

PY301636 Paris AFP in Spanish 1447 GMT 28 Mar 87

[Text] Trujillo, 28 Mar (AFP) -- The police today confirmed here that eight persons were seriously injured when terrorists last night hurled four bombs at the office of the ruling American Popular Revolutionary Alliance [APRA] party in the La Esperanza district in Trujillo.

Some 10 terrorists, armed with submachineguns, carried out a surprise attack on the APRA office where approximately 100 party members were holding a meeting, causing considerable property damage and seriously wounding eight people.

Among the victims, who were taken to the Belen Hospital of the capital of the Department of La Libertad, 540 km north of Lima, are the mayor of this city, Jose Valos, and the governor of the district of Carlos Salazar, who were attending the meeting.

A police patrol that was near the meeting place wounded two of the attacking terrorists and captured them. Their identities have not been released.

12 INJURED DURING TUPAC AMARU ATTACKS

PY310151 Paris AFP in Spanish 1756 GMT 29 Mar 87

[Excerpt] Lima, 29 Mar (AFP) -- The police today confirmed that 12 persons were wounded, among them 4 policemen and 4 terrorists, when Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA) commandos last night held up four shoe stores in various areas of Lima and Callao.

During the most serious incident a commando group, comprising five armed men and two women, threatened personnel and customers of the shoe store. The terrorists were intercepted by the police as they fled from the store, where they seized merchandise and money. The store is five blocks from the Plaza de Armas.

The following persons were wounded in the shootout: Police Lieutenant Roberto Villaneuva, Navy officer Alipio Machado, a policeman, four pedestrians, and one terrorist.

The attackers, who forced the employees and customers to lie face down on the ground, distributed subversive propaganda.

OFFICIAL WANTS BETTER RELATIONS WITH CREDITORS

PY252226 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1610 GMT 25 Mar 87

[Excerpts] Bonn, 25 Mar (EFE) -- According to Peruvian Planning Minister Javier Tantalean, the Government of Peru is engaged in "breaking the semi-icy relations between the governments of debtor and creditor countries regarding the solution to the foreign debt problem." The Peruvian minister, who is making a 4-day visit to the FRG, from 24 to 27 March, met in Bonn with high-ranking officials of the Finance, Economy, and Foreign Relations Ministries.

Tantalean told EFE that the breaking of that "semi-icy" state is one of the main objectives of his trip through Europe, including visits to Great Britain and Czechoslovakia. The Peruvian minister stated that "our desire to pay our foreign debt is shown by our continuous willingness to hold talks with the governments of the creditor countries." He added that that willingness has been ratified by the decision to create a National Debt Council, with offices in Paris and Washington, to negotiate with the most important Western governments.

Regarding relations with Eastern countries, Tantalean stated that Peru has signed new agreements on the payment of the foreign debt with Hungary and Czechoslovakia, and that he hopes to sign a similar agreement with the Soviet Union within the next few weeks. [passage omitted]

Tantalean's trip to Bonn also seeks to coordinate a number of cooperation projects between Peru and the FRG, which are being developed. The FRG Government this year will contribute DM50 million (some $27 million) for the irrigation project known as "Jequetepeque-Sana."

The Peruvian minister has expressed optimism regarding a possible increase of the FRG technical and financial aid to Peru because, according to him, his country "is fighting an all-out battle against underdevelopment and subversion to strengthen democracy."

DEFENSE MINISTER ON MILITARY PERSONNEL REDUCTIONS

PY242238 Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 15 Mar 87 p 10

[Text] During a meeting where he was repeatedly applauded, National Defense Minister Juan Vicente Chiarino asserted that "the national security doctrine has been completely abandoned."

The veteran leader of the Civic Union was the first minister to address the meeting. During his address, he reviewed the last 2 years of his administration and announced that on 31 December, the Army will have the same number of officers it had before the 1973 military coup; that is, 17,245.

He stated that his ministry has drawn up a plan to reduce the number of troops. Chiarino added that this plan will be completed by the end of the next year. According to Chiarino, the number of personnel cut from the Army, Navy and Air Force already surpasses the estimates easily.

Chiarino recalled the problems he faced when he assumed his position, citing post appointments, and the transferal of headquarters, among others. He stated that all the problems were tackled "in strict accordance with regulations." As a consequence, the Armed Forces currently enjoy "a climate of complete peace and understanding," and he asserted that "there are absolutely no problems that disturb them."

The minister reviewed actions carried out in the fields of military justice, budget, diplomatic personnel (he noted that from the 41 military attaches abroad and 19 subordinates that existed in March 1985 the numbers have been reduced to 24 attaches and 9 subordinates), border passes, the Antarctic Institute, and the cooperation in carrying out civil works, among other issues. He announced that the new military reorganization bill will soon be concluded, and at the same time he disclosed that some issues of this subject had already been approved.

Chiarino regretted the poor state of the Carrasco Airport tarmac by noting the danger it poses for operations.

Chiarino was once again applauded when he noted the location difficulties the ministry has (he teased that "we are going to publish an ad in the newspaper asking for a larger building") and ended his address by expressing his appreciation of the invitation he had received which, he said, in other times would have been termed "eccentric" for having been extended to the representative of another party. He noted that today, however, "these sort of invitations should be made" and said that it "was a sign of civic culture."

ECONOMY MINISTER ZERBINO ON IDB AGREEMENTS

PY2620004 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0930 GMT 26 Mar 87

[Text] Upon returning from the FRG and from the IDB meeting in the United States, Economy Minister Ricardo Zerbino announced that our country will receive $155 million in foreign credits for investments in agriculture, including rice farming, and public works projects.

In the FRG, Minister Zerbino prepared two agreements for promoting reciprocal investment protection, and double taxation [doble tributacion].

Zerbino also made useful contacts for Enrique Bispo, president of the Development Corporation, who will travel to the FRG in April. Bispo will look for an institution to promote German investment in our country.

Regarding the agreements with the IDB, Minister Zerbino said the following:

[Begin recording] On 23 March, Uruguay signed agreements with the IDB for five projects. One of them is for a nonreimbursable grant of nearly ($700,000) for technical assistance to strengthen and modernize the administrative and operation systems of the National Revenue Office [Direccion General Impositiva -- DGI]

The other four projects involve financing credits. One of the projects is for developing a rice basin, another will finance a cultivation and silo program, the third is to modernize and repave national highways and roads, the fourth project is a complementary financing (?project) through which the International Commerce Bank of the Republic of China will contribute $13 million to finance two Uruguayan projects with the IDB. One of these projects is for public works and the other is for municipal works. Several municipalities will benefit from this project.

In all, Uruguay will receive foreign funds of nearly $155 million for these five projects including the nonreimbursable technical assistance credit for the National Revenue Office. Agreement for these projects were signed, as I told you, on 23 March. That is the general description of it.

[Reporter] Minister, has Uruguay taken a position regarding the U.S. plan to condition or participate further in IDB decisions?

[Zerbino] Yes, Uruguay has adopted a position, as have the rest of the Latin American countries. We believe that whatever mechanisms are adopted, the bank's multilateral character should never be modified.

In other words, mechanisms should not be (?modified) to allow a single country to exercise its veto power or to determine by itself which projects should be approved or which ones should be applied.

We believe that some mechanisms should be studied in order to maintain the multilateral characteristic of the organization, and to calm the countries that contribute capital by (?assuring) them that such decisions will not lie exclusively in Latin American hands. [end recording]

EEC DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS 18 MARCH

PY192336 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0426 GMT 19 Mar 87

[By Alberto Pepe Leira]

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 18 Mar (EFE) -- Uruguay and the EEC hope to promote trade and closer ties through a joint commission which, 10 years after its creation, has not yet functioned adequately.

Pierre Defraigne, the EEC director for North-South relations, arrived today in Montevideo heading a delegation of 20 EEC officials to discuss with Uruguayan officials ways of giving a new outlook to EEC-Uruguayan trade. [passage omitted]

AUTHORITIES REPORT ARREST OF ITALIAN 'TERRORIST'

PA292200 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1827 GMT 29 Mar 87

[Text] Caracas, 29 Mar (EFE) -- Today, Porfirio Valera, director of Venezuela's DISIP (Directorate of Intelligence and Prevention Services), confirmed that alleged terrorist Stefano Delle Chiaie was detained in Caracas. Delle Chiaie is Italy's most wanted terrorist. Valera stated that the Italian was arrested on Friday in a Caracas street shortly after the police broke into the apartment where the alleged neo-fascist terrorist lived. Delle Chiaie is accused of participating in several terrorist attacks, including the 1980 attack on the Bologna (Italy) railroad station where 85 people were killed and 200 injured.

Delle Chiaie's arrest was reported yesterday by Venezuelan police sources. However, the authorities did not officially confirm or deny the report.

Della Chiaie Deported

PA311221 Paris AFP in Spanish 1110 GMT 31 Mar 87

[Text] Caracas, 31 Mar (AFP) -- Italian extreme-right terrorist Stefano Delle Chiaie was deported at 0245 GMT today by the Venezuelan Government. Delle Chiaie is being taken to Rome under heavy guard by Italian police aboard a police force Grumman aircraft.

GUYANA PRESIDENT HOYTE BEGINS 4-DAY VISIT

FL251442 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 25 Mar 87

[Text] Guyanese President Desmond Hoyte is in Venezuela for the start of a 4-day visit on invitation from the Venezuelan president, Jaime Lusinchi. The two presidents of the neighboring republics will discuss the extent of collaboration in trade, economic, and cultural matters. They will also be looking at areas for further trade between Guyana and Venezuela.

As it is, Venezuela is the sole supplier of fuel to Guyana under barter agreement. Guyana in turn supplies Venezuela with oxide.

Meets Congressional Leaders

PA250245 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Mar 87

[Text] This afternoon Desmond Hoyte, president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, met with the president and vice president of the Venezuelan Congress, Reinaldo Leandro Mora and Jose Rodriguez Iturbe, respectively. Also present at the meeting were representatives from the Senate and Chamber of Deputies foreign commissions. Dr. Mora described President Hoyte's visit to Venezuela as very important.

[Begin Mora recording] This contact will open the possibility of agreements, especially for the development of that border region, which is a matter that interests both our countries. Venezuela, especially, is very interested because of our exploitation activities in our own territory and in Guyana. [end recording]

Mora also said that his conversation with the Guyanese president was very cordial and broad. Mr Hoyte will meet with Venezuelan reporters on Friday to discuss the results and scope of his visit to Venezuela.

Lusinchi Gives Reception

PA252131 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0159 GMT 25 Mar 87

[Speech by President Jaime Lusinchi at a reception in honor of Hugh Desmond Hoyte, president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, at the Foreign Ministry in Caracas -- live or recorded]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Mr President: We are all very pleased about your official visit to Venezuela. Your presence here is very significant and shows a desire to intensify dialogue and understanding between two countries that are neighbors, friends, and a willingness to advance with solidarity in a world of increasing demands and difficulties.

As is natural, Venezuela gives special importance to its relations with Guyana. We want to nurture those relations with dedication and with the certainty that we want to intensify them through constructive dialogue and the best good neighborly spirit. Meetings such as this show the mutual desire to advance on a course that will permit us to overcome the differences in a positive and mutually satisfactory way. It is encouraging to see that in the past few years we have taken important steps on that path of closer ties and cooperation between our nations. This has created a harmonious and cordial climate favorable to better prospects for what could become a new era in bilateral relations. The contacts in recent months have been many and they have produced encouraging results in the terms of future expectations and potential alternatives of cooperation. In this regard, we must stress the intensification of our trade to which your government and mine have given essential importance. We hope that concrete plans for fruitful cooperation between the two states will be strengthened. The agreements on bauxite and petroleum and the already extended line of credit are just a prelude to what should become a reciprocal economic flow that will grow and move to diverse dimensions and directions of understanding.

In our view, it is also important that we promote links between the private sectors of our two countries and that we encourage potential joint investment projects between our businessmen. These ties of cooperation will be strengthened with consultation and general evaluation of our cooperation by the Commission of Guyanese-Venezuelan Economic, Cultural, and Technical Cooperation, which we agreed to create during your visit, Mr President.

On this occasion, we signed an agreement on the prevention, control, and repression of the traffic and illegal use of drugs, which will permit our two nations to unite efforts to fight the harmful scourge of drug trafficking. International and regional cooperation is essential to confront this destabilizing and disruptive phenomenon which seeks to undermine the very foundations of society.

All of this undoubtedly tells us that our relations are moving in the right direction. Your very welcomed presence among us is testimony of this, Mr President. We are inspired by the firm objective of continuing on this path, of resolving situations, and of working jointly in all the fields in which we have bilateral ties [words indistinct] most important.

I want to reiterate that I believe Venezuela and Guyana will together find, through dialogue and agreement, adequate and practical methods to overcome the obstacles that might exist in our relations. I have examined with President Hoyte the state of [words indistinct] to the UN secretary general in accordance with the Geneva agreement. I want to stress our gratitude for the efforts that Dr. Javier Perez de Cuellar has been making in the search for a way to resolve the controversy between Venezuela and Guyana over the Essequibo territory. I also wish to reiterate the Venezuelan Government's willingness to continue to fully cooperate with the secretary general in the important task he is undertaking. We believe that the climate of real friendship and understanding that exists between Venezuela and Gueyana is favorable to broach with flexibility and goodwill this fundamental aspect of bilateral relations. I express my best goodwill in this regard. I have emphatically stated this to President Hoyte and his distinguished retinue, and I also want the country to know this. I feel that I have the backing of the nation in clearly expressing these views to President Hoyte.

We are neighboring, Caribbean, and Atlantic countries. We are also nations that share fundamental causes in the international sphere. Together we have struggled against colonialism, racial discrimination, and apartheid and for Namibia's independence. We have spared no efforts in fighting the senseless nuclear arms buildup and in asserting our position as independent countries united in the rejection of confrontations and illegal interferences stemming from the East-West competition. A just and fair international economic system is inalienable objective of our peoples. This commits us to joining efforts with other nations, particularly those of Latin America and the Caribbean. Mr. President, these are challenging and crucial times for our countries. These are times when solidarity and the conjunction of initiatives are valid options for defending common interests and aspirations. The disjoining of our efforts would only serve to prolong the predominance of factors which are based on outdated and unjust privileges. We are firm believers of those objectives of cooperation and that is why we resolutely participate in the various international forums that examine the issues that essentially concern the developing world. Venezuela actively participates as an observer in the Nonaligned meetings. It shares the original principles of the movement and in fact practices them in its foreign policy. We have naturally followed with interest the relevant role that Guyana has played in the nonaligned tasks. Some days ago, Venezuelan Foreign Minister Consalvi was present at the meeting of the ministerial Coordination Bureau which was held in Georgetown to discuss issues dealing with Latin America and the Caribbean. There we reaffirmed our interest in the work of the movement.

Mr. President, we Venezuelans constitute a country which has a pacifist and democratic spirit, which is respectful of human rights, and which has a deep-rooted tradition of liberty. Mr. President, you know well the efforts that Venezuela has undertaken jointly with other Latin American countries to contribute to the achievement of peace in Central America on the basis of democratic pluralism, dialogue, and a negotiated solution. We have wanted to make a persevering contribution from the Latin American viewpoint. This has been an unprecedented effort in the annals of our region's history. We know we have your government's support in carrying out this mission of peace and (?understanding).

I also want to stress the importance that we give to our relations with the Caribbean, to which we are linked by geography, friendship, and destiny. To the extent of our capabilities, we will work to strengthen and preserve peace in the area. It is also desirable that antagonisms [words indistinct] the Caribbean peoples. We have developed important links of friendship, mutual respect, cultural understanding, and solidaristic cooperation with countless countries of the region. We will continue to persist in this. Nothing that concerns the Caribbean can be [words indistinct]. Venezuela is a Caribbean country and [words indistinct]. [passage omitted]

FURTHER ON VISIT OF PERUVIAN PRESIDENT GARCIA

PRI Meeting Reported

FL301517 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0405 GMT 27 Mar 87

[Text] Mexico City, 26 Mar (NOTIMEX) -- Peruivan President Alan Garcia has said that Latin America will become stronger in the measure that a great integration is achieved and more dialogue, among political parties with kindred ideas, develops.

Garcia, who today ended his official visit to Mexico, met with members of the PRI National Executive Committee before returning to Peru. The meeting was held at the Peruvian Embassy in Mexico City.

Accompanied by members of his party, the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance, APRA, Garcia exchanged viewpoints with PRI President Jorge de la Vega Dominguez. President Garcia and PRI leader De la Vega talked about the structure of their political parties and found that their principles and goals are quite similar.

Garcia invited Jorge de la Vega and a PRI delegation to attend the events on the occasion of the APRA anniversary to be held on 7 Mar. De la Vega invited an APRA delegation to visit Mexico to study the internal structure of the PRI. During the private meeting, Alan Garcia spoke of the dangers a political organization faces if it is overcome by bureaucratism and stressed the need to strengthen the political awareness of the people through party activities.

Joint Communique Issued

PA301833 Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 26 Mar 87 p 6

[Joint communique issued by President Miguel de la Madrid and Peruvian President Alan Garcia in Mexico City on 25 March]

[Text] Latin America is seriously affected by the situation in Central America, a region facing a crisis characterized by domestic conflicts and foreign interests that promote meddling and the use of force. We feel that the independence and sovereignty of all of our nations are at stake in Central America. We advocate and proclaim a full exercise of and unlimited respect of the principles of nonintervention and self-determination of peoples. We reiterate our firm determination to continue exerting our maximum efforts toward the achievement of a peaceful and negotiated solution to the crisis in Central America through our actions within the Contadora and Support Groups. We trust that good faith, perseverance, and political will will continue the spirit of Contadora, which after 4 years continues to be a faithful interpreter of the hopes for peace, cooperation, and democracy for Central America.

Stressing that the burden of the foreign debt is one of the principal obstacles to the growth of the Latin American countries, they [as published] express their firm belief that an overall solution to this problem requires a formula linking trade to financing under terms allowing the indebted countries to obtain, through trade under favorable conditions, the indispensable resources and new financial means required for their development.

The problem of the foreign debt, which is a manifestation of the prevailing unjust international economic order, demands national decisions, long-term international solutions, and a political dialogue between debtors and creditors in a framework of effective joint responsibility. We assert the sovereignty of our economic decisions and our capacity to move our own resources. We reaffirm our will to honor our commitments but must first safeguard the priority right of our peoples to economic and social development.

We believe that the historic mandate of forming a Latin American community of nations is more necessary today than ever before. For this reason, circumstantial interests and short-term visions must be reoriented to consolidate regional integration and to face collectively and united the problems of our times and the challenges of the future. We reiterate the determination of our governments to participate with their effort and energy in the achievement of this objective. The necessary conviction and faith comes to us from the inspiration of our forefathers and the examples of our social fighters. The example is for economic sovereignty and independence to make our countries and their human and material wealth a heritage worthy of being bequeathed to the coming generations as an example of a society of freedom and social justice.

In this sense, we believe it is essential that new possibilities of coordination be created to accelerate the integration of the national economies, strengthen social and material development, and consolidate the foundations of a joint political action that will permit the region to face its problems. An example of this is the recently created "Group of Eight" to which our two countries belong. We express our decision to continue supporting the strengthening of SELA as a forum of coordination and promotion of the priority interests of Latin America and the Caribbean. We also express our support for the institutionalization of the Latin American parliament. In this same perspective, we believe that the common culture of the Latin American countries constitutes a force that will encourage this unity and lead them to a process of integration that will make prominent the values and characteristics that make the region stand out in international culture.

In the face of the attacks suffered by our societies because of the illegal drug traffic stimulated by the demand in the big centers of consumption, we state our decision to adopt joint measures to coordinate our governments' struggle against drug trafficking and to promote a concerted international effort that will reflect the responsibility of the producer, consumer, and middleman countries in the elimination of this scourge.

We ratify our commitment to the establishment of a new international order that will guarantee peace and development in Latin America and the other countries that share our situation. In this sense, we strongly condemn the arms race and the proliferation of nuclear arsenals, which waste resources and constitute an intolerable threat against mankind. We renew our unwavering commitment in favor of world peace and general and complte disarmament. We invite the big powers to assume their responsibility for the future of mankind and to reach agreements that will lead to the elimination of this threat. As full parties to the Tlatelolco Treaty and the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, we stress the importance of carrying out the objectives of the New Delhi Declaration and the Mexico Declaration of 7 August 1986, especially the suspension of nuclear tests, the reduction of atomic arsenals, and the prevention of the arms race in outer space.

We believe it is essential that there be a reversion of the protectionist policies of the industrialized countries, the deterioration of the trade terms, and the net transfer of our countries' resources to the industrialized countries. They make the resumption of the growth of the world economy and trade difficult and therefore cancel the possibilities of development.

The solidarity and the excellent level of political communication achieved between the two countries make necessary the perfection and intensification of the dialogue and the concerted actions in various areas of mutual interest. For this purpose, we have agreed to establish a mechanism of permanent consultation.

We agreed to promote resolutely economic complementarity, the trading of goods and services, and the transfer of technology to encourage the joint growth of our economies.

We will work to expand cultural and educational cooperation to strengthen the values we share and thus make our mark in the contemporary cultural scene together.

To fulfill these goals, the following instruments were concluded during this meeting, which we consider historic, because it opens a new phase in Peruvian-Mexican relations:

1. Memorandum of understanding to establish a mechanism between the two countries' foreign ministers to consult on political matters of mutual concern.

2. Agreement on Mexican-Peruvian economic complementarity.

3. Tourism cooperation accord between the Mexican and Peruvian Governments.

4. Technical-commercial cooperation program in hydrocarbons, mining, metallurgy, and steelworking.

5. Interinstitutional scientific and technical cooperation agreement in agriculture and livestock, foresty, and hydraulics between the Mexican Secretariat of Agriculture and Hydraulic Resources and the Peruvian Agriculture Ministry.

6. Hydrocarbons cooperation program.

7. Cooperation agreement between the National Bank of Foreign Trade, SNC, and the Peruvian Foreign Trade Institute.

8. Understanding between the Peruvian Foreign Trade Institute and Financial Corporation for Peruvian Development and the SNC on financial support to bilateral trade and compensated exchange.

9. Program to furnish road and highway maintenance machinery.

President Garcia expressed his heartfelt thanks to President de la Madrid for the hospitality and attention afforded him, the first lady, and the members of his delegation; and for the many expressions of kindness of the Mexican people and Government. He invited President de la Madrid to visit Peru. This invitation was accepted.

Mexico City, 25 March 1987
Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado
President of the United States of Mexico
Alan Garcia Perez
President of the
Republic of Peru

LEFTIST PARTIES MERGE, CREATE NEW PARTY

PA302143 Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision Television in Spanish 0130 GMT 30 Mar 87

[Report by Tomas Cano Montufar]

[Text] Today a new political party emerged, the Mexican Socialist Party, PMS. The party is the result of the merger of five leftist organizations. With this merger, the PMT [Mexican Workers Party] and the PSUM [Unified Socialist Party of Mexico] have disappeared. The hammer and sickle symbol have been deleted from their emblems.

The new party does not have a secretary general yet. The National Coordinating Commission is comprised of 37 people who act as representatives, while the PMS is registered before the Electoral Committee in May.

The unification of the left has occurred because the 1988 presidential elections are approaching. However, three registered parties of socialist tendency are not in the PMS.

Pablo Gomez and Heriberto Castillo, members of the PMS leadership, have said they hope to become the main opposition force, noting that the dispersion of the [leftist] organizations reduced their influence over the electorate.

PLANNING SECRETARY HEADS DELEGATION TO CUBA

PA251750 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 22 Mar 87 p 12-a

[Excerpts] Planning and Budget Secretary Carlos Salinas de Gortari heads the Mexican delegation that traveled to Cuba yesterday to attend the Sixth Conference of Latin American and Caribbean Planning Ministers and Chiefs, called by the Latin American Institute for Social and Economic Planning, which will begin in Havana tomorrow. [passage omitted]

Salinas de Gortari was accomplished by Jose Cardoba, general director of economic and social policy of De Gortari's secretariat, the general director of delegations of the same secretariat, and Senator Gonzalo Martinez Corbala, former Mexican Ambassador to Cuba.

BRIEFS

ARMY SEIZES MARIJUANA -- During Operation Centaur, the Mexican Army successfully confiscated 44 tons of marijuana and 53 kg of mariguana and poppy seeds. Defense Secretary General Juan Arevalo Gardoqui informed President de la Madrid of the results and of the arrest of 156 people charged with crimes against public health and for carrying arms used exclusively by the Armed Forces, of which 611 were seized. Also reported was the destruction of 1,871 marijuana and 3,444 poppy plants in Sinaloa, Durango, and Chihuahua by policemen participating in the Canador Plan and in the Marte task force. During this action 245 presumed local and 4 foreign drug traffickers were arrested. The police seized 399 weapons and 1,499 cartridges of various calibers. Gardoqui also reported that on 18 February the Armed Forces seized 3,400 kg of packed marijuana, 4 kg of morphine, 2.5 liters of the same drug, 29 kg of marijuana seeds, and 6 kg of poppy seeds. The defense secretary said that Operation Centaur took place in the states of Sinaloa, Jalisco, Veracruz, Chiapas, Oaxaca, and Guerrero. [Text] [Mexico City EL NACIONAL in Spanish 13 Mar 87 p 3 PA]

'PERSISTENT RUMORS' OF POSSIBLE DELVALLE OUSTER

PA301400 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 28 Mar 87 p 18a

[Article by Christian Democratic [PDC] Legislator Guillermo Cochez: "Is Delvalle Falling?"]

[Text] Last week, persistent rumors of the imminent ouster of President Eric Arturo Delvalle began to circulate again. The winds of change were so strong that [Vice President] Esquivel began to make courtesy calls to the garrisons to indicate his willingness to accept the post of president the moment Tuturo [Delvalle's nickname] gets a sore throat [referring to former President Aristides Royo's ouster]. He is doing this even though they [the military] have told him time and time again that he will not be president. His picture appeared on the front page of the newspaper CRITICA while he was on one of those visits. The picture showed him proudly standing next to General Manuel Antonio Noriega during the anniversary ceremony of the FAP [Panamanian Air Force].

The rumors involve two different but interconnected events:

1. Delvalle threatened to resign because the PRD [Democratic Revolutionary Party] and the Panamanian Defense Forces [FDP] want him to take sole responsibility for the amendments to the Social Security Charter.

2. Because of this insolvable dispute, the FDP asked for the resignation of the PRD's entire National Executive Committee (CEN), including its president, Romulo Escobar Bethancourt. He was asked to resign because of his constant clashes with Delvalle and his marked incapacity to make the chief party within the UNADE [National Democratic Union] minimally functional.

It is impossible for us to learn exactly what happened. However, it is clear that the crisis within the regime exists chiefly because the government has been unable to fully comply with the commitments it made with international credit institutions. These institutions are demanding that structural amendments be made in social security before 31 March 1987. This is how the government can receive the fresh money that was agreed upon in the renegotiations of the foreign debt of 31 March 1986, but that has not been distributed yet. The 1985 and 1986 renegotiations package included the reorganization of the social security programs, in addition to Panama's final commitment to amend the labor, industrial, and agriculture and livestock laws. All of this should have been done before the end of 1986. Therefore, Delvalle, acting through Carlos Quijano, at that time the director of the Social Security Fund, tried to amend that institution's charter during that period. The goal was to receive $50 or $60 million needed to conclude the agreements of 1985 and 1986 as stated in the second structural adjustment loan (SAL II) [preceding acronym in English]. We must recall that on that occasion the PRD left Delvalle alone and the amendments bill had to be withdrawn.

In the first 3 months of 1987, the commitments made in the previous years have still not yet been implemented. This means that in the next few months there will be no distribution of fresh money as a result of the agreement that will be signed to renegotiate the third structural agreement (SAL III). The Eric Arturo Delvalle government is going to face this situation with just the support of three legislators in the National Assembly. Each one of these legislators is no better than the others. [paragraph continues]

Delvalle is sustained by the military because of the special subserviency that he has shown in the past 18 months in which he has been in office. He is sure that no one in the General Staff is dreaming of getting him sick to pave the way for eager Roderick Esquivel. In fact, it seems as if the military chiefs have opposed him even more than they do Arnulfo Arias.

It is clear that in view of the current situation, the country is like a ship lost at sea. It is driftless and has no one to guide it. Moreover, its chief crew members (PRD) do not stop abetting a munity. Its captain has no other recourse but to threaten to resign as a pressure tactic to gain time as his ship inevitably sinks. The fact that Education Minister Manuel Solis Palma introduced the unnecessary and statist education amendments has not served to draw the attention of the people away from the problems of social security.

This is the right time to reflect. We have always heard that major maladies call for major remedies. The time for half measures is over.

Delvalle was doomed from the moment that he, together with Nicolas Ardito Barletta, was given the post he now holds as a result of the 1984 electoral fraud. We could not expect more from him. It was not enough for him to accept blindly the mandates of "A" Avenue [where the FDP main headquarters are located]. The country needed a solid civilian leadership with a dignified cabinet. That would have been achieved with the credibility that comes from clean and unquestionable credentials and with a national leadership above the defense of one's sugar interests. [Refers to Delvalle's sugar mill.

U.S. support for this concocted government will fall once and for all when all the facts regarding the Irongate scandal is known, and when the U.S. people learn that the entire clandestine operation was implemented thanks to the decisive aid that the Panamanian top military chiefs gave to the major actors of the scandal that has shaken the Reagan administration.

Beause of this national dilemma, the solution that the PDC has stated so often becomes more and more evident. On 15 March, its national directorate in Boquete reiterated it. "The current situation and the regime's attempts to aggravate it further make all of us Panamanians ponder upon the challenge we can no longer evade. The challenge is to change the government to democratize our country and resume its social and economic development based on the spirit of the common good...

"All the democratic forces of the country must wholeheartedly cooperate in this enormous task."

It is clear to insightful people that the country's crisis will not be solved with Delvalle's ouster, much less by Roderick Esquivel's ascent. May this new crisis make people have the courage to go to the crux of the nation's problems. As we all know, these problems do not originate in the insignificant fact of who is living in the Herons' Palace [Presidential Palace].

President Denies Resignation

PA271314 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 25 Mar 87

[Text] Panamanian President Eric Arturo Delvalle this morning opened the 6th Industrialists' Meeting organized by the Panamanian Industrialists Union [SIP] that is being held at the Marriott Hotel in Panama City.

At the main table, the president was accompanied by Labor Minister Jorge Federico Lee, Commerce and Industries Minister Jose Bernardo Cardenas, and SIP President Alfredo Arias Loredo. Following the opening ceremony, President Delvalle made some statements to the local press. Concerning the foreign debt situation, President Delvalle said:

[Begin recording] [Delvalle] The Panamanian Government has officially notified the private banks of its interest in renegotiating the balance due from 1987 through 1990, which amounts to approximately $1.2 billion. Although two official meetings have been held, there are still some elements [elementos] to be completed, and we trust that these pending elements will be solved throughout the year, thus allowing us to postpone those payments for between 12 to 15 years.

[Reporter] What is your opinion concerning the strikes that are taking place in various government sectors, in view of the crises being experiences by the agricultural, labor, and all other sectors?

[Delvalle] In the specific case of the Social Security Fund, Director Velarde has decided to dismiss 35 officials who violently broke into the director's office and threatened the employees, the board of directors members, and the director himself. I have wholeheartedly supported this measure. We urge the workers to return to work. Sanctions will be imposed only if they do not return to work, as specified by the law.

[Reporter] Much has been said about the actions that are taking place in various autonomous entities. It has been said that they seek to destabilize the government. What is your opinion on this?

[Delvalle] I would not say that this is their only goal. Undoubtedly, this is one element that we have to take into consideration. However, these groups think they have some legitimate complaint. The trouble is that in recent years they have adopted a system of habit of airing their complaints in a violent and forceful manner and through strikes. One listens to person when they present arguments and reasons, but not with these attitudes.

[Reporter] Is there possibility of cabinet changes?

[Delvalle] We do not foresee any changes for the time being.

[Reporter] International wire reports state that a U.S. Senate subcommittee has conditioned economic assistance to a [words indistinct] presidential. Mr President, do you have any comments on that?

[Delvalle] Of course. We have read the same reports. Undoubtedly, it is their privilege in the United States to do as they see fit, and Panama has the right to request or receive the assistance. That also works for us.

[Reporter] Mr President, what can you tell us about the reforms to the Social Security system?

[Delvalle] The reforms to the Social Security system will be implemented at a time when we have all the facts, and when the new director of the Social Security Fund feels that it is appropriate to explain to everyone why the changes are needed and what type of changes he and the experts suggest.

[Reporter] In recent days, it has been said you will probably resign in view of the critical situation in various government entities. Is that a possibility?

[Delvalle] No.

[Reporter] A legislator, Mr Young, has said that the Republican Party would support the presidential nomination of General Noriega in 1989. As president of the party, what do you have to say?

[Delvalle] First of all, we are very far from the 1989 campaign. Secondly, Gen Noriega has never expressed an interest in participating in the 1989 political campaign. Therefore, we think that this is just mere speculation by the newspaper [words indistinct]. [end recording]

'Rumors' in Panama City

PA292346 Panama City EL SIGLO in Spanish 28 Mar 87 p 5

[From the "Leaks and Tips" Column]

[Text] Strong rumors are circulating in Panama City to the effect that President of the Republic Delvalle has been asked to resign because he did not agree to reduce his share of the quota for sugar as set by the United States. We do not know exactly which group has demanded his resignation, but it is evident that the group exerting pressure on the president has strong financial and political backing.

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS U.S. CONDITIONS FOR AID

PA280320 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 27 Mar 87 pp 1, 14

[By Roberto R. Rodriguez]

[Text] Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia disclosed last night that the Panamanian Government has presented a strong protest to the U.S. Government over recent actions by U.S. ultraconservative elements, who seek to establish political pressures damaging to Panama's sovereignty, independence, and dignity, in exchange for economic aid.

Abadia answered MATUTINO, saying that the "regular diplomatic channels" had been used, meaning that Arthur Davis, head of the U.S. diplomatic mission, was summoned to Foreign Minister Abadia's office to formally receive the complaint made by President Delvalle's administration. The foreign minister refused to disclose the contents of the protest, but he did say that it dealt with a wide range of issues harmful to Panama's sovereignty and dignity.

The Panamanian foreign minister made these statements minutes after Philip Habib, U.S. roving ambassador for Central American affairs, met yesterday with President Delvalle for more than 1 and 1/2 hours. Habib spoke with Delvalle and Abadia about U.S. views on the pacification of Central America, and he repeated, in the name of democratization, the pet phrase that President Reagan's administration supports the Contadora Group. The roving ambassador said that the "United Sates will allow the Central Americans to find their own road to peace," taking into account the proposal presented in February by Costa Rican President Oscar Arias.

U.S. Conditions 'Blackmail'

PA292012 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 27 Mar 87 p 4

[Editorial: "Expected Reaction"]

[Text] Just as the Panamanian people expected, the national government, through Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia Arias, has strongly protested to the United States over its daring interventions and over recent efforts by U.S. ultraconservative elements to establish conditions on all economic aid. These efforts are a means of political blackmail, which damages the country's sovereignty, independence, and dignity.

Panama could take no other position. The statements by the U.S. elements, who expect other countries to accept conditions for aid, are violating the basic rules of self-determination. This is a position that Panama cannot tolerate.

According to Foreign Minister Abadia's statements, he summoned U.S. Ambassador Davis to express the country's indignation and President Delvalle's displeasure over these statements. Furthermore, it is very possible that the Panamanian Government's feelings have been reported to U.S. Special Envoy Philip Habib, because the foreign minister made these comments after Habib met with the President for 1 and 1/2 hours at the presidential palace. The honest position of Panama's patriots and the condemnation by the majority of Panamanians were echoed in our country's protest.

Ambassador Habib reiterated President Reagan's position of supporting the Contadora Group, while he channels floods of money to the "contras." In effect, the special envoy stated that "the United States will allow the Central Americans to find a path to peace."

We feel that the Panamanians must maintain our honest position in response to the treacherous actions of anti-national elements who, in collusion with others, were paid off in Panama in a vain attempt to destabilize the government. Those elements want to institutionalize statements that will make those people happy who, at all costs, are seeking power, even if this means that the fatherland must be sold. Undoubtedly, they will receive an honest protest from those of us who want to maintain our sovereignty and reject all foreign intervention.

U.S. TO DONATE 'SUPERSONIC COMBAT JET'

PA292334 Panama City EXTRA in Spanish 28-29 Mar 87 p 6

[From the "People and Events" column]

[Text] Panama will have a new supersonic combat jet, donated by the United States. This donation will arrive soon to increase the capabilities of FAP [Panamanian Air Force].

BRIEFS

DRUG CASES -- According to the Defense Forces' National Department of Investigations, the Special Antidrug Trafficking Force has worked on 115 drug cases from January to 24 March. The amount of drugs seized in these cases was 164,046 grams of cocaine, 57,705 grams of marijuana, and 48 grams of bazuco. Seventy-one people were arrested in these investigations. [Summary] [Panama City LA REPUBLICA DOMINICAL in Spanish 29 Mar 87 pp 1, 8-a PA]

EL SALVADOR

ARMY CLAIMS SUBMARINE MAY COME FROM NICARAGUA

PA301320 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 27 Mar 87 p 3

[Text] General Adolfo O. Blandon, chief of the joint chiefs of staff of the Salvadoran Armed Forces; and Deputy Public Security Minister Colonel Carlos Reynaldo Lopez Nuila confirmed yesterday that there are reports by residents of the coastal area of El Cuco regarding incursions by an unidentified submarine into Salvadoran territorial waters. Replying to questions by Argentine Ambassador to El Salvador Juan Carlos Ibanez, the Salvadoran authorities did not rule out the possibility that the submarine could be coming from Nicaragua with logistical support, including weapons and other war material, for the guerrilla movement.

The Argentine diplomat, as well as other ambassadors accredited in our country, yesterday attended an informational meeting called by Salvadoran Foreign Minister Ricardo Acevedo Peralta, who -- accompanied by Gen Blandon, General Rinaldo Golcher, and Col Lopez Nuila -- gave the ambassadors a detailed report regarding the occupation of the school in the San Jacinto neighborhood and other terrorist actions. The meeting's aim was to request condemnation and rejection for those actions from the international community, particularly from the ambassadors who attended the meeting. Those actions were described as flagrant human rights violations.

Argentine Ambassador Ibanez expressed particular interest in the exclusive submarine report published on 24 March, which was based on information given by Colonel Ciro Lopez Roque, commander of Military Detachment No 3 in La Union. Gen Blandon replied to the diplomat: "We do not rule out the possibility that the submarine could be sent from Nicaragua to introduce weapons into our country. We are carrying out an exhaustive investigation to obtain evidence; I repeat, we do not rule out that possibility." Col Lopez Nuila lengthened the explanation by saying: "For the time being, we only have reports from the coastal residents, who have observed the presence of a submarine." He stressed that foreign support for the Salvadoran guerrilla movement came from Nicaragua and that it began in 1979. He categorically said Nicaragua is sending all kinds of weapons using various logistical means. Col Lopez Nuila added: "This is why all kinds of Russian-made sophisticated weapons such as RPG-2 rocket launchers have been appearing here recently. With those weapons the rebels are causing considerable damage to the national economy and the Salvadoran people."

In addition, Col Lopez Nuila said "the actions of the Salvadoran guerrilla movement show the existence of a regional strategy to lessen the internal pressure the Nicaraguan Government is presently facing. This is why we do not rule out the possibility that the submarines appearing in our waters could be from Nicaragua."

FEMALE KIDNAPPER CLAIMS MEMBERSHIP IN ERP

PA310238 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 30 Mar 87 pp 10, 71

[Text] A female terrorist who along with another person, assaulted a San Jacinto school full of students, has declared before the judge of the Second Criminal Court of San Salvador that she has belonged to the clandestine People's Revolutionary Army (ERP) since December 1986.

The defendant, Norma Nohemy Escobar Guzman, is accused of stealing military weapons and participating with Juan Francisco Medrano Iraheta, a former corporal of the military communications training center (centro castrense de instruccion de transmisiones], in the Wednesday morning assault in San Jacinto School No 1 and the kidnapping of 947 children and 40 teachers. Escobar and Medrano, armed with G-3 rifles and knives, threatened to kill the children and teachers if they were not given safe conduct to Nicaragua or Mexico.

In her statements to the Treasury Police, the defendant said she has been a member of the ERP since last year and was recruited by a terrorist whose pseudonym was "Manuel." He taught her to handle weapons and indoctrinated her in Marxism-Leninism. She then moved to San Salvador to work as a domestic servant in a private home located in the Santa Fe neighborhood in San Marcos, where she met Medrano. She said he tricked her into assaulting the school. The defendant comes from Plan de las Mesas Canton, Sesori jurisdiction, San Miguel Department, and is the daughter of Santana Guzman and Rosa Digna Escobar, both residents of the same area.

The Treasury Police report states that the defendant was visited on 22 March by the former soldier who asked her to accompany him to steal two G-3 rifles and other types of weapons from the San Marcos Civil Defense headquarters. He promised to take her with him to Mexico or Nicaragua to request political asylum. The defendant added that they stole the weapons at 2300 on that same day, when the terrorist, whom she says she knew only as Juan, managed to slip into the Civil Defense headquarters and steal the weapons. Medrano wounded a civil defense soldier who had followed him and tried to persuade him to return the weapons. The defendant stated that later on, the former soldier came to her house to propose she participate in the assault on San Jacinto School No 1. They arrived at the school in a taxi and, after holding students and teachers hostage for more than 7 hours, finally surrendered to authorities, who had surrounded the school. When they were captured, the terrorists had the following material in their possession: 2 G-3 rifles, 7 clips containing 156 cartridges, 2 daggers, 1 hook, 1 yataghan [knife], and FMLN propaganda.

Before the judge, the defendant agreed with all the charges made against her and totally confirmed her previous informal statements. Judicial sources indicate that the other terrorist, Medrano, could be charged with the following crimes: desertion, treason, military theft, inflicting serious wounds, kidnapping, terrorism, and incitement to commit a crime. If convicted of these crimes he could be sentenced to a minimum of 34 years and a maximum of 66 years in prison.

COPREFA REPORTS MARCH CLASHES, CASUALTIES

PA302253 San Salvador Canal Doce Television in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Mar 87

[Text] A toll of 95 dead and 82 wounded is reported as a result of the military actions carried out during March, according to a report published by the Armed Forces Press Office. The Coprefa report indicates the rebel forces sustained approximately 109 casualties during clashes which occurred throughout the country and adds that 12 rebels turned themselves in at various garrisons during March.

Coprefa also reports that 27 civilians were killed, 41 wounded, and 80 kidnapped during several guerrilla actions. The Army reports that guerrillas attacked three vehicles, three private farms, and the ANTEL [National Administration for Telecommunications] installations in the town of Usulutan during March. In addition, Coprefa asserts that 91 rifles, 2 rocket launchers, 1 heavy machinegun, 12 grenades, and 131 mines were seized from the FMLN.

CEL REPORTS DAMAGE CAUSED BY GUERRILLAS

PA271835 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0132 GMT 27 Mar 87

[Text] San Salvador, 26 Mar (ACAN-EFE) -- The Salvadoran national electric company revealed today that the guerrillas have caused losses worth over $46 million during the last 7 years.

Today the Lempa River Hydroelectric Executive Commission (CEL) released a report stating that from 17 August 1980 to 26 February 1987, the guerrillas destroyed electrical wiring worth 230,184,923 colons (over $46 million). The CEL report did not include the damage done to electrical wires in the northern sectors of San Miguel, Morazan, and La Union Departments because to date it has not been possible to determine the exact amount. According to CEL, in many eastern towns it has not been possible to rebuild the electrical system destroyed by the guerrillas, and therefore the cost of damage cannot be estimated.

The FMLN frequently destroys the electrical system as part of its war strategy to "undermine the economic structure of Napoleon Duarte's Christian Democratic government." The CEL report added that the FMLN has destroyed 514 pylons, 1096 provisional structures, 875 posts, and 325 transformers, and has partially or totally damaged 39 electric company vehicles. The CEL affirmed that the FMLN carried out 2,887 attacks in El Salvador in the 7-year period.

GUATEMALA

U.S. AIR FORCE PLANE FORCED TO LAND IN EL PETEN

PA281548 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 27 Mar 87

[Text] An unidentified plane flying over Guatemalan territory was forced by the Air Force to land in El Peten Department.

Yesterday at noon the Air Force was informed that an aircraft was overflying the country. The aircraft, which was detected by two FAG [Guatemalan Air Force] Pilatus planes, was forced to land on a runway in Santa Elena, El Peten, after unsuccessful attempts to identify it.

Following an inspection of the plane and its crew, it was established that the aircraft -- a U.S. Air Force C-130 -- had been granted authorization to overfly the Guatemalan territory.

The Army's Information Department today confirmed the report, adding that the Pilatus planes maintain constant watch over the national airspace to prevent unauthorized aircraft from overflying our skies.

It was also reported that the crewmen of the two Pilatus planes who participated in this action had the direct approval of President Vinicio Cerezo, who is kept abreast of all the Army's actions.

PRESIDENT INVITES GUERRILLAS TO JOIN DEMOCRACY

PA282218 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2242 GMT 27 Mar 87

[Text] Guatemala 27 Mar (ACAN-EFE) -- The Guatemalan Government and Congress have invited the guerrillas to join fully in the country's democratization started in January 1986, after 20 years of military regimes.

President Vinicio Cerezo and Congress President Ricardo Gomez Galvez asked the rebels to "join in the common search for the people's well-being." The Guatemalan guerrillas have been fighting for 20 years.

"The extreme left must fully join the country's democratization process so there can be unity in the Guatemalan family," said Galvez at the Palace of the Congress. The Congress president believes this union could take place with the municipal elections held next year. He said, "they should be fully participating by the general elections (presidential, legislative, and municipal) in November 1990."

Cerezo Arevalo said during a news conference at the presidential palace that the reestablishment of the conditions to allow all Guatemalans to "integrate themselves into the democratic process" will be completed this year. He added, as part of that reestablishment, total amnesty will be issued and, most important, "security measures" will be implemented so the incorporation can be effective and workable within an authentic "political pluralism." Cerezo said "the reincorporation must be included in any dialogue or negotiation" with the guerrillas so "the country can experience the benefits."

The president recalled that in 1950 the right persecuted the left; in 1954 the tables were turned; in 1966 the right was again persecuted; and as of 1970, the left. "It could go on like this forever," he commented. He noted that "any group attempting to destabilize the country will be persecuted [perseguido], and he blamed the extreme right for the wave of violence currently affecting Guatemala. He said this suspicion about the origin of the violence stems from the fact that "the left already has its violent expressions in the mountains." "The government has no intention of violating human rights, but it is evident that the groups guilty of human rights violations in former governments are now out of control of the state, and we shall act against them," he affirmed.

Concerning human rights, Vinicio Cerezo announced that next week a commission will be formed to investigate the 40,000 cases of disappearances that occurred during the past 20 years.

Finally, he added that he plans to have "a public meeting" with the members of the Mutual Support Group (GAM) made up of relatives of missing people, at the Main Plaza in front of the presidential palace. This group is exerting pressure for the establishment of the investigating committee.

GAM ISSUES OPEN LETTER TO FRG PRESIDENT

PA280446 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 27 Mar 87

[Open letter to FRG President Richard von Weizsaecker from the Mutual Support Group [GAM] in Guatemala City; no date given -- read by announcer as a paid ad]

[Text] GAM avails itself of your visit to our country to present a report on the political, economic, and social crisis we are undergoing. The report concerns in particular the violations of human rights such as life and freedom. These rights represent our most precious values and their protection belongs to the state.

GAM believes it has the moral obligation and right to denounce the situation of permanent insecurity which has plunged the people into anguish, desperation, sorrow and helplessness. This situation is clearly defined by the increasing wave of political violence, kidnappings, murders, threats, and harassment by members of the security forces, National Police, Vth Corps, BIEN [expansion unknown], Army, commanders of self-defense patrols, and paramilitary bands. These facts trouble the people, who fearlessly [as heard] see their sons' blood being shed and find no answer to their charges.

GAM has presented innumerable charges to the appropriate authorities and the reply is always the same: The matter is being investigated. We are waiting for the arrival of those who went to Spain, Venezuela, Germany, and the United States to specialize in criminality [as heard]. Meanwhile we see how innumerable corpses identified as John Doe arrive at the morgues. The citizens are still being kidnapped.

The following cases will be mentioned since they are well known by the public:

1. The kidnapping and subsequent murder of an Indian family from San Jose Poaquil on 25-27 January, with the participation of National Police V Corps members.

2. The kidnapping of Carlos Arturo Chavez Lopez on 18 February and his subsequent release on 6 March thanks to the GAM's work and international solidarity. He was strongly advised not to issue a statement if he wanted to safeguard the lives of his eight small children. This contemptible action was carried out by members of BIEN.

3. The kidnapping and subsequent murder of a Rafael Landivar University student on 27 February. He was murdered and his corpse was found beside that of union member Jose Luis Lopez on 9 March. Their corpses showed signs of cruel torture.

4. The kidnapping of Mr Edgar Arana Castillo on 19 March. His horribly disfigured corpse was found on 20 March.

5. The murder of Dr Noe Hernandez on 2 March in broad daylight in the capital.

6. The shooting of two civilians on Bolivar Avenue on 24 March in broad daylight by two unidentified men driving motorcycles and armed with machineguns.

7. The kidnapping of Mr Jose Arzola Rios on 23 March. He did not reappear until Wednesday when he was arraigned before a court. This is a clear violation of the Constitution of the Republic, which states that a person must be arraigned before a court within 6 hours.

8. The pressure and constant threats issued against our peasants in the countryside for their participation in the GAM.

9. The harassment which was carried out against Professor Dinora Martinez Salazar -- who was kidnapped on 6 November 1986 and released due to the GAM's charges -- until she was forced to live in exile.

10. The government has a policy which seeks to disrupt the GAM with campaigns of slander, confusion, destabilization, and the use of infiltrators who seek to sow division. This goal will never be achieved because we are united by strong feelings: love for our relatives and desire for justice and peace.

11. The last point of reference: 24 kidnappings and 68 political murders have been reported in February and March.

Given the events we have reported, and being aware of the responsibility your government has acquired by offering ample technical and economic aid to the Guatemalan Government, we ask you to:

1. Urge President Vinicio Cerezo to stop violating the Guatemalan citizens' human rights and use in a rational and human way the aid you have given to the Christian Democratic regime.

2. Support the GAM's request for the creation of a multisector investigations committee to guarantee honest investigations of the whereabouts of our relatives.

3. Request an investigation of the latest cases of kidnappings and murders that have occurred during President Cerezo's administration.

4. Request observance of the GAM's right to demand respect for the Guatemalan people's lives and freedom in general; and for our physical, moral, and emotional welfare.

Respectfully yours,

Mutual Support Group

HONDURAS

SUAZO TOME COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH NICARAGUA

PA281634 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 27 Mar 87 p 19

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- Despite the announcement of a vast program of military maneuvers, relations between Honduras and Nicaragua have improved slightly, according to Roberto Suazo Tome, the Foreign Ministry adivser for Central American and Mexican affairs. He recalled that negotiations were held between the Economy Ministries of the two governments, and specific progress has been made in the negotiations concerning the exchange of prisoners.

Two Honduran soldiers entered Nicaraguan territory by mistake. Their release is now being negotiated with the Sandinists in exchange for 12 Nicaraguan Miskitos who entered the national territory illegally, Suazo Tome noted. The two Honduran soldiers entered through the El Paraiso sector in the jungle border region, according to Suazo Tome, who was recently appointed ambassador to Uruguay and Paraguay. Suazo Tome said that the Foreign Ministry had no knowledge regarding press reports stating that the Sandinist soldiers had been attacking, from their territory with artillery fire, the Military Training Center (CIM) the contras have installed in Honduran territory near El Paraiso. He said he had not received any report from the Armed Forces which is the government institution specifically responsible for investigating military situations and informing the Foreign Ministry of its findings.

Suazo Tome noted "there is a detente at the diplomatic level," between Honduras and Nicaragua, stressing that "therefore, we can say there is a slight improvement, but still an improvement, in our relations with Nicaragua. [quotation mark as published] He said the Honduran authorities are hopeful "an agreement will be reached." In replying to a question he said, "the point of agreement" could be the peace plan presented by Costa Rican President Oscar Arias, or "a modification" of that plan.

Suazo Tome said the vast program of military maneuvers scheduled to take place in the next few days will not affect relations with Nicaragua. There have been maneuvers on previous occasions which have not posed any problems, so "I do not see why there should be any problems now," Suazo Tome concluded.

ISRAELI AMBASSADOR REITERATES MILITARY AID OFFER

PA302204 Tegucigalpa EL HERALDO in Spanish 30 Mar 87 p 5

[Text] Yesterday Israel reiterated its decision to militarily cooperate with Honduras and justified the military maneuvers that are being staged in the Caribbean by stating that countries must show their strength even in times of peace.

Israeli Ambassador to Honduras Shlomo Kohen said his country is willing to offer military aid to Honduras regardless of the problems it might have with Nicaragua because "it is a friendly country with which we want to cooperate." According to Kohen it is regrettable the political crisis continues in Central America, but Honduras is a country trying to find the path of peace.

The diplomat denied reports about alleged Israeli cooperation with the Nicaraguan contras with whom, he said, there is absolutely no contact. "Those who say there is contact are lying. We do not have military advisers and we do not help the contras in any way. This is evident, and therefore these are false charges," the Israeli ambassdor said.

Regarding the U.S. military maneuvers in the strife-torn Central American region, Kohen indicated that "peace also means a country must be strong." "The military maneuvers reinforce the countries' defense, and that is why I believe they are generally positive," the diplomat concluded.

COMMUNIQUE CLARIFIES AZCONA REMARKS ON COUP

PA271833 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 26 Mar 87 p 5

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- According to a communique by the Press Secretariat of the Honduran Presidency, President Jose Azcona Hoyo "vigorously opposes the intrigues seeking a coup d'etat that would interrupt the democratic process and lead the country to institutional chaos."

The communique described as "irresponsible" the attitude of some national columnists who "distorted" recent remarks of President Azcona, who said that a coup d'etat would not personally affect him. "The president has not said nor did he mean to say that he does not care about a break in the Honduran constitutional order. On the contrary, as president and as a citizen he is dedicated to the defense of democracy to the end," the bulletin stated.

"The only thing that was meant by such remarks was that an event of such a nature would not affect the president's personal or family economic situation but would affect the Republic as a whole," it added.

The communique indicated that the president's position is one of open opposition to any hint, plan, or staging of coups d'etat in our country and that he "is aware the practice of making 'coupist' threats, which brings back such unpleasant memories to all Hondurans, deeply affects the country and its institutions."

"This administration, of genuine democratic roots regrets that some members of our society spend their time spreading condemnable rumors of 'coups d'etat' as a way to paralyze or hinder the progressive and creative work that the government of the Republic is carrying out on behalf of the nation," the bulletin concluded.

NICARAGUA

CIA CHARGED WITH SUPPLYING INFORMATION TO CONTRAS

PA310009 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 30 Mar 87 p 5

[Text] The Nicaraguan Government has directly charged the CIA with supplying information about economic targets to Somozist mercenaries. Such information has helped the Somozists increase their terrorist actions during the past few days. These actions, described as "propaganda blows" of open terrorism, were recently reported by President Daniel Ortega 2 days before the contras blew up a pylon near Lake Managua. This was mentioned in a note the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry sent to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz yesterday. Another pylon was blown up on 25 March on the northern border area. This, according to the Foreign Ministry note, indicates the true nature of the state terrorism. In addition, the protest note mentioned the U.S.-Honduras joint exercise "Solid Shield," the largest so far in this area. These exercises aim at an interventionistic adventure against our country.

Nicaragua describes as "opprobrious state terrorism" the U.S. action against a country with which the United States has diplomatic relations.

The note warns that the United States will have to account for the consequences of these actions and the thousands who have been massacred, kidnapped, and tortured in acts of scorn for human dignity and man's fundamental rights.

Once again the Nicaraguan Government urges the U.S. Government to abide by international law as the essential framework for relations between the states. "For this, it is fundamental your government fully and immediately abide by the decision of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986, as the UN General Assembly demanded in its resolution of 4 November of the same year," the note concludes.

Tinoco Sends Protest Note

PA300324 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0201 GMT 30 Mar 87

[Protest note sent by Acting Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz; date not given]

[Text] Mr George Shultz

U.S. Secretary of State

Washington, D.C.

Mr Secretary of State: I am addressing you at this time to refer to the very serious events that follow:

At 0410, 29 March 1987, a mercenary commando, hired by the U.S. Government, coming from Costa Rica blew up two high tension towers with C-4 explosives. The towers were located in Pensas Blancas. The mercenary commando also placed mines near that area. The Nicaraguan authorities that examined the place found propaganda documents belonging to the mercenary FDN.

The fragments of the explosives used in this criminal action were shown to Costa Rican authorities posted in the border area. The Nicaraguan Government formally and vigorously protests these criminal actions that prove once again that your government, in view of the military failure of the mercenary organizations that it created, trained, financed, and directed, is increasing the bloody and criminal official policy of state terrorism against my country with the purpose of making actions of open terrorism appear as propagandistic blows.

As a result of that inhuman and illegal policy, thousands of Nicaraguans, including foreign volunteers, have been murdered. This behavior, practiced by a world power, has multiplied the property damage and deaths caused to Nicaragua. Similarly, those actions expressed -- exactly as I stated in my note issued on 20 May 1987 [date as heard] -- that the CIA is giving the mercenaries, which it hired, exact data regarding civil and economic targets that should be subsequently destroyed.

That type of action, to which one has to add the recent attempt to destroy a high tension tower on the coast of Managua Lake and the destruction of an electricity tower in the northern border area that took place on 25 March, are methods of genuine state terrorism, with which the U.S. Government continues directing, and promoting a policy of systematic violation of the basic human rights of the Nicaraguan people.

Parallel to the escalation of that state terrorism policy, the U.S. Administration is carrying out international military maneuvers that have no precedent regarding their magnitude, banner [as heard], or [words indistinct] Honduran terrorism and in the Caribbean in order to create conditions to unleash an interventionist adventure against my country.

The Nicaraguan Government demands that the U.S. Administration end that conduct, which openly confronts international legal order and the efforts of the international community to eliminate shameful practices of state terrorism among its members.

Nicaragua holds the U.S. Administration directly responsible for the lives that will surely be affected by the terrorist activities of the mercenary commandos, thus adding new casualties to the tragic number of Nicaraguans who have been indiscriminately massacred in hamlets and cooperatives, kidnapped in large numbers from their homes or work areas, forcibly displaced from their lands, and cruelly and inhumanly tortured in open contempt for human dignity and for their basic and inalienable rights.

The Nicaraguan Government again urges the U.S. Government to recognize in the international legal order the essential point of reference that rules the conduct among the various states and to again be interested in international relations as a country that really respects its international duties. For that it is essential that your government totally and immediately abide by the ruling issued by the International Court of Justice on 27 June 1986 and according to what was requested by the UN General Assembly in its Resolution No 4131 of 4 May 1986.

Sincerely yours,

Victor Hugo Tinoco
Nicaraguan Acting Foreign Minister

ORTEGA, NUJOMA ISSUE JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON 29 MAR

PA292056 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1430 GMT 29 Mar 87

[Joint communique issued by President Daniel Ortega and Sam Nujoma, president of the South-West African People's Organization, in Managua on 29 March]

[Text] At the invitation of the Nicaraguan Government, Sam Nujoma, president of the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO], made an official visit to Nicaragua on 25 March 1987.

During his stay in Nicaragua, the SWAPO president and his delegation held a number of meetings with Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, president of the Republic, and other officials of the government and party.

The meetings at all levels were characterized by their climate of brotherhood, friendship, and trust, natural among two leaders who share identical principles and objectives in the just struggle for freedom, independence, and peace among all the world's nations, regardless of their economic and political systems.

During the meetings, President Nujoma informed President Ortega about the current situation of the liberation struggle of Namibia in particular and of southern Africa in general. For his part, President Ortega informed his counterpart about the constant actions of aggression and intervention by the Reagan administration which, using its puppets, the contras, attacks the Nicaraguan revolution.

The views of the two leaders were identical on all the most important issues that are of common and mutual concern to them. The two leaders unanimously and vehemently condemned the illegal occupation of Namibia by the racist regime of South Africa and the Reagan administration's interventionist policy against Nicaragua, pointing out that they constitute flagrant violations of international law.

They also reaffirmed their belief that the struggles of their respective peoples are based on principles and rights that are inalienable for all the world's peoples such as self-determination, sovereignty, and national independence.

The SWAPO president and the Nicaraguan president reaffirmed their firm determination to achieve the dismantling of the cruel and inhuman apartheid system in South Africa. The leaders agreed that as long as the racist regime is not eradicated from Namibia and South Africa, the cause of the conflict in southern Africa will continue intact.

They pointed out that any aid to the opprobrious Pretoria regime must stop because aid increases its terrorist policy and the actions of aggression against the Frontline States and other neighboring countries. At the same time, it perpetuates the illegal occupation of Namibia.

President Ortega reiterated his firm and resolute support for the Namibian people's struggle against the brutal colonial occupation of their territory, and he reaffirmed his recognition of the wise and courageous leadership of the SWAPO, which is the only legitimate representative of Namibia.

The SWAPO president and the Nicaraguan president categorically condemned the racist South African Government for not fulfilling UN Security Council Resolution No 435 of 1978 which establishes a plan for the independence of Namibia. They also rejected the efforts of the United States and the Pretoria regime which, through their so-called policy of constructive engagement, try to delay the independence of Namibia, linking new issues alien to the problem for the purpose of evading its implementation. The leaders also reaffirmed their support for UN Security Council Resolution No 566 to 1985 which stated that the decision to establish in Namibia a so-called provisional government was invalid and a violation of Resolution No 435.

The president of Nicaragua and the president of SWAPO reaffirmed the close ties of indestructible friendship and solidarity that link the Namibian and Nicaraguan peoples and expressed their unanimous belief that the people's just causes will prevail over the interests that seek to perpetuate subjugation and the destruction of the Third World people's aspirations for freedom and independence.

Managua, Free Nicaragua, 29 March 1987

Nujoma Receives Award

PA290022 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1733 GMT 28 Mar 87

[Text of FSLN National Directorate decree signed by President Daniel Ortega, Executive Committee coordinator on 28 March, awarding the Carlos Fonseca Order to Sam Nujoma, leader of the South-West African People's Organization, SWAPO, in (San Ramon), Matagalpa]

[Text] Whereas:

1. Comrade Sam Nujoma on 19 April 1960 founded SWAPO -- the only legitimate representative of the Namibian people and of their just cause against the colonial and illegal occupation of Namibia by the racist South African regime.

2. The anticolonialist, antiracist, and anti-interventionist work of Comrade Sam Nujoma, president of the liberation organization SWAPO, has had a deep impact on the struggles of the people of Africa and the Third World for full self-determination and independence.

3. The ties of solidarity and indestructible friendship that unite the people of Namibia and Nicaragua and their leaders, who are fully identified with the principles and objectives of nonalignment and with the firm and vigorous defense of sovereign rights [words indistinct].

4. Some of the big tasks of our times, and of the Nonaligned Movement, especially, are the definite eradication of the shameful apartheid system in southern Africa and the total elimination of all forms of colonial and neocolonial domination, and the contribution and dedication of Comrade Sam Nujoma in this field has been outstanding.

On behalf of a free people in favor of this just cause, the FSLN General Director has decided to award the Carlos Fonseca Order to Comrade Sam Nujoma in recognition of his merits as an anti-imperialist struggler.

No one will surrender here!
Free Fatherland or Death!
[Signed] Daniel Ortega Saavedra,
Coordinator of the Executive Committee of the FSLN National Directorate
(?San Ramon), Matagalpa, Nicaragua
28 March 1987

CASTRO INTERVIEWED BY BRAZILIAN WEEKLY VEJA

PY252353 Sao Paulo VEJA in Portuguese 18 Mar 87 pp 5, 6, 7, 8, 10

["Text" of interview with President Fidel Castro by VEJA correspondent Elio Gaspari "last week" in Havana]

[Excerpt] [Introductory passage omitted] VEJA: Diplomatic relations that were severed during the Castello Branco government 22 years ago have been reestablished by the Brazilian Government. What did that period of severed relations represent for you, and what does the resumption of relations do?

Fidel: We were engaged in a battle with the United States, and all the Latin American countries, except Mexico, followed Washington's policy. Brazil, Uruguay, and Chile resisted as long as they could, but in the end they bent and joined the blockade. Such was the dominion by the United States at that time that it managed to have its way. The breaking of relations by Latin American countries had only moral and political, but not economic, importance. Most of our relations were with the United States. For the United States to get the Latin American countries to join was a political blow, but the position of Latin America, except Mexico, in favor of the United States enhanced the danger Cuba faced. It was a period we went through alone, but we were determined to resist at all cost. All that lies in a sad period of the past which will not return. The dirty war against Cuba, and the invasion of the Dominican Republic in 1965 destroyed the OAS. Today hardly anyone talks about the OAS. The United States gave it a death blow during the Malvinas war. It can now be seen, in the face of U.S. Government hostility against the Government of Nicaragua, that Latin America is something different, which no longer is pushed around by Washington. There is more awareness now; the times have changed greatly. Those were difficult years, but we have buried them. We do not hold any resentment. That was a historical period that has been left behind. Today, the population of the continent is double what is was then, the social problems have become worse, and there is a $400-billion foreign debt. In the 1960's, President John Kennedy inaugurated his Alliance for Progress, a program that was considered ambitious In fact, the program contemplated investments on the order of $20 billion throughout the continent over a period of 10 years. Today, we owe what amounts to 20 times the expected investments under the Alliance for Progress, and we are paying every year in interest what amounts to one Alliance for Progress. The times have changed and Latin American politicians have realized this. As for the decision by the Brazilian Government, we only have reasons to be satisfied. We very much appreciated that gesture of Brazil's democratic government and we view our relations with Brazil as one of the most important aspects of our foreign policy. We are so confident of this that we made available one of Havana's choice sites for Brazil to build its embassy. The architect is Oscar Niemeyer.

VEJA: Looking in another direction, after all these years, how do you evaluate today the position of the Cuban Government in the late 1960's and early 1970's, when your government lent material assistance to the clandestine organization of the Brazilian left, which was training guerrillas, and was accused of practicing urban terrorism?

Fidel: We have already talked about what happened, of the U.S. policy to blockade us. We were in a struggle to the death with the world's most powerful imperialist might. We were struggling for our lives. We could see the United States and Latin American countries, except Mexico, at war against us, and ourselves at war against them. I do not think it worthwhile to relive the past to look for mutual offenses. I am just explaining the state of mind with which we viewed those events and saying that we saw those who followed that policy as enemies. [paragraph continues]

It would have been better if we did not have to make sacrifices, just as it would have been better if no underdeveloped country had to make those sacrifices. Many years back our hope was to form a front with Third World countries. Unfortunately this front was not established. The creditor countries make every effort to prevent this unity, thus keeping Third World countries divided. The tactic of the creditor countries to keep us divided has prevailed.

VEJA: Did this situation change after the Brazilian moratorium? Is it not an irony of history that in 1960 the United States launched a process of open warfare against Cuba over expropriations worth $1 billion, and 27 years later has to face a situation that entails risking almost $100 billion with Brazil?

Fidel: These situations are different. In 1960 a newly-arrived group of revolutionaries made changes for the benefit of the Cuban people. We did not expropriate anything. We just wanted to change our domestic situation. In return, the United States cut off our oil supply, they wanted to destroy the revolution. They suspended our sugar quota and organized a dirty war which included plans to murder Cuban leaders. They tried to subdue us. We did not start expropriating without provocation. We did it progressively, in response to the U.S. aggression. We had no choice. Had it been different, perhaps we would have taken other measures, perhaps expropriation with compensation. The blockade they imposed on us cost us over $10 billion. Thus, we do not owe them anything. They are the ones that owe us. In the Brazilian case, there was no alternative but to suspend the payment of interest. It is wrong to say that Brazil has behaved in a hostile manner, or that it seeks confrontation. Brazil had been using nearly 40 percent of its exports to pay the interest of the debt. In 1981, your country paid over $10 billion in interest services and profit on the debt. In 1985 you had a trade surplus of $12 billion. In 1986, the surplus was $10.5 billion. Practically everything Brazil earned was being used to pay interest and services. How can a country continue to grow in a situation like this? The foreign exchange reserves were being depleted. They were cut by half in a single year. Brazil did not declare war. It expressed its disposition to negotiate. The country wants to find a way to develop. How can you doubt that? The moratorium on interest payments by Brazil is an historic event. It was a strong and courageous step to put the country's wellbeing above everything. Tancredo Neves himself, during his campaign and after being elected, said that he would not pay the debt at the expense of the people's hunger. It is a dignified and respectable principle. A just, moral and patriotic decision.

VEJA: Does your experience suggest to you any foreseeable developments in the Brazilian situation?

Fidel: The creditors will attempt to put out the fire. They will do their best to prevent the fire from spreading. They have already expressed their willingness to hear out the requests of other countries in order to isolate Brazil's case. I have believed for many years that a country that is forced to make this kind of decision should receive full support from Latin America and the rest of the Third World. It would also deserve the support of socialist countries and developed countries that are neither colonial nor imperialist powers. I also feel that reprisals cannot be taken against Brazil. Since reprisals did not work with Cuba, they are less likely to accomplish anything with Brazil. It would be tantamount to trying to put out a fire by pouring gasoline on it. Brazil is defending not only its own interests but the interests of all creditors. This is not a battle of the Brazilians alone but of the entire Third World. Whatever success Brazil may have in this struggle will benefit the other creditors as well.

VEJA: Yes, but the creditors want Brazil to pay, and the Third World cannot help Brazil do it.

Fidel: You must understand that the problem was not created by Brazil but by an economic system that is experiencing a crisis, a deep crisis. I have always said that the crisis would take place, and now we have it, staring us in the face. Notice that no one is talking about the payment of the debt. Nobody even discusses it. It has already become a mere hope of the creditors. They are talking about the interest and many countries can no longer pay even a portion of this interest. Some time ago the creditors began to lend money to help pay interest on a debt that could not be repayed. While in 1985 the debt amounted to $360 billion, now it stands at $400 billion. It has become a cancer that is out of control. I am not talking from the political point of view. What I just told you is simple arithmetic. In the end neither the debt nor the interest will be paid. It is impossible to pay and equally impossible to collect. It is a political, economic, moral, and mathematical absurdity.

FURTHER ON VISIT BY PLO'S FARUQ QADDUMI

Meets With Rodriguez

FL251339 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 25 Mar 87

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Politburo, has held a friendly meeting with the PLO delegation that has been visiting our country since last Saturday. [21 March]. The delegation is headed by Faruq Qaddumi, chief of the PLO Political Department.

The meeting was held at the Institute of Friendship with the Peoples [ICAP] and was also attended by PCC Politburo members Isidoro Malmierca, Cuban foreign minister; Jose Abrahantes, interior minister; and Rene Rodriguez, ICAP president.

Describes Relations

FL252304 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 2058 GMT 25 Mar 87

[Text] At the end of his official visit to our country, Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, described as solid the friendship ties uniting the PLO with what he called the Cuban friends. The Palestine leader said the talks and contacts he made in Havana during this visit showed similar views and added that bilateral relations have reasserted friendship between the two peoples.

He reported that before visiting Cuba he went to Venezuela, where he made high-level contacts and attended the Nonaligned Movement meeting in Georgetown, Guyana.

Responding to a question, Qaddumi asserted that Palestine unity has been achieved. He noted the importance of the National Palestine Council Meeting in April in which the policy to follow will be outlined and the new PLO leadership will be elected.

FURTHER ON VISIT BY ALGERIA'S MESSAADIA

Meets With Raul Castro

FL251247 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 25 Mar 87

[Text] Raul Castro Ruz, second secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee and FAR minister, met yesterday with the Algerian National Liberation Front [FLN] delegation, presided over by Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the FLN Politburo.

Theoretical or doctrinary views may have interfered -- I do not deny this -- but the truth is that our foreign policy was influenced by the situation at that time. Perhaps there were alternatives, even better alternatives, but the truth is that we considered ourselves activists against the Latin American governments that adhered to the policy of isolation imposed on Cuba. Nevertheless, with the passing years, we gained experience; both we and the Latin American leaders. We are now more mature, with more things in common and more causes uniting us. Our victory will be to defeat the U.S. attempts to divide us. We must strive for as much unity as possible, considering our different political and economic tenets. I believe that this is the spirit of interest, understanding, and cooperation that led to the reestablishment of relations between Brazil and Cuba. I do not want to pass judgment on historical attitudes and events. I will leave it to other men in the future to analyze the events of that period of our history.

VEJA: The first foreign embassy you visited in 1960, when you left the mountains, was the Brazilian Embassy. You went to a reception carrying your rifle, which you left at the entrance. Shortly afterwards, you went to Brazil. Now that you have a new Brazilian Embassy in Havana is it reasonable to assume that your next step will be to visit Brazil?

Fidel: I do not carry a rifle anymore. During the 1960's we behaved like guerrillas who had just come down from the mountains. As for my return to Brazil, I should not express my feelings because I could put the Brazilian Government in an uncomfortable position. I could be giving the impression that I want to be invited. Nevertheless, I can say that the day the Brazilian Government finds it useful, and in the best interest of Latin America, it will find a way to let me know. Until then, we should not plan ahead of events. I will always do what is best for our relations and for Brazil. I feel a great deal of respect and admiration for Brazil and have very warm feelings for Brazil.

VEJA: You say that the creditors should forget about the debt that the Third World owes them. Can you explain how this could be achieved?

Fidel: In the first place, I believe that the foreign debt has already been paid. It has been paid through underdevelopment. For centuries, the creditor powers of the world have grown rich at the expense of the Third World. During the colonial period, the industrialized European countries plundered our resources, wiped out our populations, and took away our gold and silver. They accumulated wealth so that they could develop while we remained backward. You could say this is the old, historical reason. This problem is so persistent that it can be considered the rule. It is very simple: the products from underdeveloped countries, or the creditors, every year cost more. You want numbers? In 1960 you could buy 37.3 tons of fertilizer with the money obtained from the sale of 1 ton of coffee. In 1982 you could only buy 15.8 tons of fertilizer with the same amount of coffee. In 1959, with 6 tons of jute you could buy a truck. In 1982 you needed 26 tons of jute to buy the same truck. This is a historical process which started at the end of World War II. But the vicious circle does not end there. Not only is the mechanism of the market unfair, but this very same mechanism of international trade is being used to suffocate the Third World. Frequently the market is closed by protectionist measures taken by the more developed countries. This is the case, for instance, of the development of subsidized agriculture in Europe. Brazilians know very well another aspect of protectionism. You know better than anyone else what this is. You make shoes and when you start selling them on the international market they impose tariffs. You manufacture steel and they impose import restrictions. There is a market when you plan your production, but it closes when you start to produce.

If the factors I have just mentioned hurt the production of the underdeveloped countries, there are other factors that hurt the financial aspect. The manipulation of the dollar through interest rate increases has caused the Third World to pay back the loans they had borrowed when the dollar was cheap with expensive dollars. All these factors together have made the weakened economies of many countries vulnerable to inflation and have led to a loss of trust in their weak currencies. As a result, many of the borrowed dollars remained only a short time in many parts of the Third World. As soon as possible, these dollars returned to the developed countries in the form of illegal capital drain.

VEJA: There may be people who support your position, but in view of the fact that creditors are on the other side of the street, do you believe that the CITICORP chairman would endorse an analysis that would allow us to find a solution to the foreign debt problem?

Fidel: The CITICORP chairman would never make proposals like the ones I make. But since this is a problem affecting Third World countries, I am the one who is making this proposal.

VEJA: Nevertheless, bankers claim that they are not responsible for the problems affecting the economies of developing countries, such as the high inflation rate.

Fidel: That is a myth. Inflation was exported to the Third World. For over a decade the United States waged the Vietnam war. It spent billions of dollars but it did not impose a single tax. It simply printed dollar bills. Through manipulation, the United States simply printed more and more money and said that it kept the value of the dollar tied to the gold standard. The United States was able to pay for the war and buy half the world, and when it thought it was the proper time, it announced that it had dropped the gold standard. What does this mean? A person had paper currency which, he was told, had an equivalent value in gold, which, theoretically, he could exchange for gold. But suddenly from one hour to the next, the country that sold him the paper currency informs him that it is dropping the gold standard. In doing so, the United States robbed the entire world. This is one of the causes of the inflation that is affecting the Third World.

VEJA: But for debtor countries it is not just a question of suspending payments on the principal of their foreign debts or on the interest of their foreign debts. It is a question of not paying the principal on their foreign debt, of postponing interest payments, and also of making the same creditors -- the ones who will not get their money back, the ones who made the loans -- lend more money, lend the so-called "fresh money." How do you suppose it would be possible to obtain this money under these conditions?

Fidel: It is possible. I view this issue from an all-encompassing rationale. I associate the foreign debt issue with the peace issue. I do not make this comparison out of a mere whim, but because it is a part of our daily lives. In our world, peace is tied to the hope of achieving development, to the solution of the foreign-debt problem. There are billions of human beings living under terrible conditions: without proper housing, without food, without a future for their children. Where is the money to achieve the development of this part of the world going to come from? It must come from developed countries, including socialist countries. Although the Soviet Union cannot be blamed for the underdevelopment of Asian countries, socialist countries must contribute money. But specifically, where is this money going to come from? From the arms race. With just 20 percent of what is being spent on arms, we can resolve the foreign debt and the underdevelopment problems. I am talking about $200 billion per year. [paragraph continues]

Now, figure this: If the Third World succeeds in canceling the debt, in putting an end to unbalanced exchanges, and in achieving a new international order, it could save more than $200 billion. As you can see, $200 billion is just a small portion of what is spent on arms. The fresh money you are referring to is being used for arms that threaten world peace. I do not advocate the bankruptcy of the international financial system. I do not advocate the bankruptcy of the banks. What I am proposing is that the creditor countries' governments be responsible for the debt. I am not proposing that the developed countries be sacrificed or that new taxes be created. Quite the contrary. My proposal is to use correctly part of the funds which are, to a certain extent, the result of unbalanced exchanges, and which are being absurdly embezzled. If the developing countries are allowed to use the funds which I have just referred to, the Third World's purchasing power will increase extraordinarily, and the developed capitalist world will have solved its production and unemployment problems.

VEJA: Your line of thought is logical, but you have to admit that the developed countries and the bankers will probably reject it. Therefore, the problem of how to obtain the so-called fresh money persists.

Fidel: I will again show you where to obtain that money. From 1982 to 1986, the Latin American countries paid the creditor countries $131 billion in interest and debt servicing. I am talking about liquid transfer of money from the pockets of the destitute to those of the wealthy. The Latin American countries have been paying an average of $30 billion a year. In 1986, the Latin American countries did not have enough money to pay the debt, they could only pay part of the interest and the servicing of the debt, which in 1986 alone, amounted to $30.7 billion. Thus, they paid this amount, but had a negative balance of $22.1 billion, because, in the same period, they received only $8.6 billion in capital. Therefore, it can never be said that the Latin Amrican countries did not make efforts to honor their debt. We have made tremendous efforts and sacrifices. We have exported more and imported less. However, this is like pouring water into a straw basket. If one pays more than one has, one's reserves become exhausted. However, we are back to the old problem: Where does fresh moeny come from? From the same channels which are being used to take it out of our countries. We do not need this so-called fresh money. We need liquid money, any money. The money we need is merely the money that we would have been investing, if we did not have to send it abroad. This money that we are sending abroad would be enough to promote our growth.

VEJA: Your debt to the capital market is estimated at $3 billion, and you have been a reasonable payer. Moreover, you have introduced drastic measures to the Cuban economy because of the shortage of foreign currency. You planned a growth rate lower than that of previous years, you reduced imports by half and, in order to do this, you restrained consumption to the point of cutting the rice supply at the workers mess halls. Don't you think that by doing this you are practicing the policy of "do as I say but not as I do?"

FIDEL: In some aspects Cuba's case is different from that of other debtor countries. Although it differs only in some aspects, it is still different. Like the rest of the countries, we have been the victims of colonialism and of the unfair exchange system. We are also the victims of protectionism but with the difference that we are subject to an economic boycott. But, on the other hand, we have not had the problem of capital flight. The money that was used for speculation left Cuba a long time ago. Money here is neither embezzled nor wasted. Whatever came our way was invested in devloping the country. Cuba have never found it easy to borrow money. Those banks and developed countries that have lent us money have done so in defiance of the United States. Moreover, we have two types of debts. We owe the socialist countries over $10 billion but we have no problems with them. This is true because there is no unfair exchange in the socialist world. The price of our sugar increase proportionally to the cost of imports. We enjoy fair prices and the terms of trade are satisfactory. [paragraph continues]

Specifically referring to our foreign debt with the socialist world, we have managed to renegotiate it with many years of grace and no interest. Moreover, the debt did not represent an obstacle to more loans. Because about 90 percent of our economy develops with the socialist world, only 10 or 12 percent of our economic relations depend on the Western world.

Therefore, the problems that affect the other countries do not affect us in the same way. Nevertheless, our relationship with developed capitalist countries is very important to us. We import industrial equipment, some foodstuffs, technology, and a series of items necessary for our economy. The trade may be on a small scale but it is still important. Only because of this do we depend on that nefarious Western market with its obscure regulations. I am saying this so that you may see that Cuba's position is not prompted by a national problem that concerns only Cuba. I have been talking about the debt problem since 1972 because it prompts us to voice our solidarity with the Third World. Cuba had been honoring all the financial requirements on its loans because to honor these requirements did not affect our development. But our position was drastically altered during the 1st quarter of 1986. In our capacity as a country that imports oil and then exports it, we lost almost $300 million when the price of oil fell. At the same time, the dollar lost about 40 percent of its value and because we did not trade with the United States we found that we were gradually operating with Western European hard currencies. In addition we were affected by a 2-year drought, and hit by a hurricane that swept right through the country in late 1985. As a result of this, we were forced to stop interest payments in mid-1986. We negotiated because it was the only alternative. However, we were still not able to honor our commitments. Our debt was also unpayable. We adopted austerity measures by reducing imports by 50 percent. We are achieving something extraordinary by developing the country with only half our imports. We have never made such an enormous effort. The effort we are making now is almost as great as the one we made during the first years after the revolution. For this purpose we have made some important decisions. We have decided not to sacrifice the people's consumption or development. As a consequence, those youths of 12 to 18 years of age who used to receive 1/2 liter of milk per day began to receive only 1/3. If 1/3 liter of milk was served in workers mess halls it was cut down to 1/4. Why, then, do I say that consumption has not been sacrificed? Because children under 7 years of age continue to receive 1 liter of milk per day as usual, and because the Cuban family basket contains the same products at the same price. It is true that some prices have gone up. Electricity went up but it is now the same price it was 30 years ago. Public transport fares went from 5 cents to 10 cents, that is, 100 percent higher, but it is probably still the cheapest in the world. At the same time we increased the pensioners' allowance and raised the minimum wage to $100. Other salaries were also increased.

VEJA: Has your salary, or those of your ministers been increased?

Fidel: No.

VEJA: Have these changes in the economy been unpopular?

Fidel: No, our government considers very carefully before taking measures like these. The matter is well analyzed, either by the party or by the state. Besides, we are very careful to explain to the people what we are doing. We explain fully to the people that new measures are taken for our own good, and we always find them understanding. This is not by accident. After all, we have been working for them for many years. [paragraph continues]

During the meeting, the two leaders held an animated discussion on topics of common interest including the current international situation and bilateral relations.

Holds Talks With Fidel Castro

FL261207 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 26 Mar 87

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, has held a fraternal meeting with Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the National Liberation Front [FLN] Politburo and head of the FLN Permanent Secretariat, who is in Cuba heading a delegation on a friendly visit at Fidel's invitation. The profound and historic ties of friendship between Cuba and Algeria became evident during the exchange between the two leaders, which was held in an atmosphere of camaraderie.

Signs Protocol

FL261720 Havana Radio Periodico del Aire in Spanish 1600 GMT 26 Mar 87

[Text] A 1987-88 protocol was signed in Havana by Jorge Risquet Valdes, member of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Politburo and secretary of the PCC Central Committee, and Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the National Liberation Front Politburo. The document expands the ties of friendship that exist between the two political organizations and the Algerian and Cuban peoples and provides for the exchange of expertise, which guarantees the fulfillment of common political, social, and cultural goals.

Grants Interview

FL270117 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Mar 87

[Excerpts] Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the National Liberation Front [FLN] Politburo and head of the FLN Permanent Secretariat, left our country today through the Jose Marti International Airport. Jorge Risquet Valdes, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo, went to see him off. [passage omitted]

Shortly before departing, Messaadia granted an interview for this newscast.

[Messaadia in Arabic with consecutive Spanish translation] For me it has been an opportunity to personally learn about the achievements and successes of the Cuban Revolution, a revolution we have always followed. We were always pleased with these successes and victories. It has also been an opportunity for us to exchange views on many problems of common interest. We had the opportunity to discuss the experiences of the two revolutions in various areas.

Concludes Visit

FL262007 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1802 GMT 26 Mar 87

[Text] Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the National Liberation Front [FLN] Politburo and head of the FLN Permanent Secretariat, today concluded his visit to our country. Before leaving, Messaadia thanked the Cuban authorities for inviting him to visit the country and for making his delegation's stay so pleasant.

Messaadia said that he has always closely followed the development of our country's revolutionary process and for this reason he was very interested in seeing all that Cuba had done in various areas. Messaadia mentioned his meeting with Commander Fidel Castro and added that their views on peace, foreign debt, and issues of the so-called Third World, have much in common.

HOLGUIN PROVINCE FINES ENERGY ABUSERS

FL272205 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1813 GMT 27 Mar 87

[Text] At the request of the Holguin Energy Savings Commission, seven enterprises were fined for using more than the established amount of energy. The enterprises fined were the Cristino Naranjo, Fernando De Dios, and Frank Pais agroindustrial complexes; the Minaz [Ministry of Sugar Industry] Automotive Transport Enterprise; and the transport, commerce, and provincial urban taxi and bus enterprises.

The fines imposed in Holguin for the excess use of energy totaled 1,342,000 pesos. This amount equals 6,700 tons of oil. This situation affects the profit-making system of an enterprise. The Holguin Energy Savings Commission has asked the directorates of the various enterprises to implement measures aimed at using the allotted amounts of kilowatt-hour and prevent the excess use of power and fuel.

LEZCANO PRESIDES OVER HAVANA EDUCATION MEETING

FL131745 Havana Radio Periodico del Aire in Spanish 1700 GMT 13 Mar 87

[Text] Jorge Lezcano Perez, Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee member and first party secretary in Havana, has said that the two main educational problems that must be resolved are that teachers must give better classes and that students must study and assimilate lessons.

Lezcano Perez closed a meeting to analyze the results of the first semester of this school year, held at the headquarters of the Provincial Educational Directorate in Havana. Municipal educational leaders prticipated in the meeting. Lezcano praised the serious work that teachers did during the semester, noting that so far various modest results have been achieved. He urged cadres to effectively and rigorously demand compliance with standards.

The party leader stressed that social [words indistinct] at the block level has still not been achieved in connection with study problems and attendance, and with the educational role of political and mass organizations in families. He said that progress can be made in this direction if these tasks receive priority attention.

BALAGUER OPENS 1986 HEALTH MINISTRY ASSEMBLY

FL201758 Havana Radio Periodico del Aire in Spanish 1700 GMT 20 Mar 87

[Text] Jose Ramon Balaguer, Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee Secretariat member, today presided over the opening of the 1986 Minsap [Ministry of Public Health] evaluation assembly. The more than 300 delegates attending the event are discussing and examining in depth the Minsap's results, achievements, and deficiencies.

Jose Naranjo, Central Committee member and chief of Commander in Chief Fidel Castro's support team, and Central Committee members Minsap Minister Julio Tejas and Adolfo Valdivia, secretary general of the National Health Workers Union, are participating in the assembly.

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

HIGH COMMISSIONER TO UK SUBMITS RESIGNATION

FL272056 Bridgetown CANA in English 1651 GMT 27 Mar 87

[Text] St Johns, Antigua, March 27, CANA -- Antigua-Barbuda today announced the resignation of its high commissioner to London, Ron Sanders, in the wake of persistent calls by a government-aligned union here for his dismissal.

A Foreign Ministry statement said the Guyana-born naturalised Antiguan had tendered his resignation from the foreign service March 24 and it would take effect April 30.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs Lester Bird said he regretted Sanders' decision. In a letter to the London-based diplomat, made public here, Bird said Sanders had advanced the country's economic interest, particularly in tourism, and in securing technical assistance for this twin-island state, as well as in such fora as the Commonwealth and UNESCO.

The Antigua Trades and Labour Union (ATLU), industrial arm of the ruling party here, this week threatened to call a public service strike in a week's time if government failed to sack Sanders, because of a libel suit he brought against the union's newspaper organ, "WORKERS VOICE."

The court action had followed a series of articles in the "WORKERS VOICE" severely critical of the high commissioner.

Following is the text of the foreign minister's letter:

Dear Ron

I am in receipt of your letter dated March 24, 1987 in which you tendered your resignation from the foreign service.

Your resignation is a matter of great regret and I would wish to place on public record the government's appreciation of your diligence and commitment in contributing to the progress of Antigua and Barbuda in these early years of independence.

Your advancement of Antigua and Barbuda's economic interest, particularly in tourism and in securing technical assistance, and your contributions as an elected member of the executive board of UNESCO and to the Commonwealth Special Committee To Counteract South African Propaganda, have all been a notable service to our country and to causes we hold dear.

I have personally valued your services as a professional and as a friend over the last ten years which has been of benefit not only to Antigua and Barbuda, but also to the wider Caribbean region. I know you will be successful in any course which you plan to pursue.

I note that you would like your resignation to take effect from April 30, 1987 and I confirm that this is acceptable to the government.

With warm good wishes.

Lester. (end of text)

BAHAMAS

PINDLING PROPOSES MORE PARLIAMENTARY SEATS

FL272042 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 27 Mar 87

[Text] Parliament this week is debating a proposal by Bahamaian Prime Minister Lynden Pindling to increase the number of seats in the national legislature from 43 to 49. Mr Pindling's proposal comes just a few months before national elections and critics have charged Mr Pindling with attempting to gerrymander his Progressive Liberal Party into another 5-year term. The general elections are scheduled for August in that 700-island archipelago of 250,000 people. The Bahamas is a British Commonwealth nation 50 miles east of Florida.

Ingram Opposes Plan

FL272050 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 27 Mar 87

[Text] Cooper's Town MP said that there is no question in his mind that the government is headed in the wrong direction when it decided that it was going to increase the seats in Parliament when they are not needed and are a waste of government expenditure. Mr Ingram said that at a time when the government should be implementing local governments on the family islands they are creating more seats. He charged that the decision was a political one and said that it was most unfortunate that the speaker and a judge saw fit to sign the report under those circumstances. Mr Ingram charged the prime minister with gerrymandering the seats to sustain himself in power. He asserted that there are too many seats in Parliament and said that some day a government will reduce the number of seats to 38.

HAITI

'OVERWHELMING' APPROVAL OF NEW CONSTITUTION

PA300449 Paris AFP in Spanish 0424 GMT 30 Mar 87

[Excerpt] Port-au-Prince, 29 Mar (AFP) -- According to partial results of the referendum released tonight by the Ministry of Information and Coordination, on Sunday 99.81 percent of Haitians approved the country's new constitution.

The percentage is based on 215 districts already counted, out of a total of 1,496 in the entire country. 210,052 positive votes were counted, against 359 negative ones. This represents a 99.81 percent "yes" vote.

Anaise Chavenet, an Information Ministry official, said the "yes" victory approving the constitution, had been "overwhelming." [passage omitted]

ENTIRE CABINET SUBMITS RESIGNATION 30 MARCH

PA302033 Paris AFP in Spanish 2009 GMT 30 Mar 87

[Text] Paramaribo, 30 Mar (AFP) -- The entire Surinamese Cabinet today presented its resignation to Commander Desi Bouterse, the country's military ruler, an official source reported in Paramaribo. The resignation will pemit Bouterse to reorganize his government which is promoting a new constitution for this country, the former Dutch Guyana.

Bouterse reached power through a coup d'etat in 1980. He has been constantly harassed by rural guerrillas for the past 9 months.

Under Bouterse's sponsorship, civilian cabinets have been recently formed with representatives of the political parties, unions, and private sectors whose radius of influence covers the capital and the bauxite mining centers.

It has been announced that the new Cabinet will be announced the first week of April.

CHIN A SEN SEEKS SUPPORT TO OVERTHROW BOUTERSE

FL281300 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 28 Mar 87

[Text] In Washington yesterday, a group of Surinamese exiles said it will set up an organization to seek support for the guerrilla war in Suriname.

Former Surinamese Prime Minister Henk Chin A Sen called on the U.S., France, and the Netherlands to help their cause of overthrowing the government of Colonel Desi Bouterse.

PALU WILL NOT PARTICIPATE IN GOVERNMENT

FL301902 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 30 Mar 87

[Text] The Progressive Workers and Farmers Union, PALU, won't take part in the new government which will be installed tomorrow. This was stated by Chairman Iwan Krolis on Friday last during a press conference when he dismissed speculations of PALU's participation in the new government. The party participated in the government in 1983. Now preparations are being made to contest the upcoming general elections with an election program now in the making. PALU will also actively participate in discussions on the new constitution after March 31st. PALU Chairman Krolis said his party is willing to cooperate with other political organizations on the basis of a program accepted to [as heard] all parties. The press conference was held on occasion of the 10th anniversary of the party on March 12. At the press conference, the third congress of the party, which was held to mark the 10th anniversary, was also discussed.

'INTIMIDATION' FORCES JOURNALISTS TO LEAVE

PM301139 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 25 Mar 87 p 7

[Unnamed "own correspondent" report: "Journalists Leave Suriname Out of Fear of Intimidation and Threats"]

[Text] Amsterdam, 25 Mar -- Two Surinamese journalists, Lucien de Freitas and Irwin Wist, have left the country and come to the Netherlands out of fear of threats and intimidation by the Bouterse regime. Both worked both for the Surinamese daily DE WARE TIJD and for ANP. De Freitas could also be heard regularly reporting for Dutch radio.

The journalists said that they can no longer carry out their work properly. The limits within which DE WARE TIJD is able to work are growing ever narrower. There is criticism even if journalists omit the word "terrorists" when reporting the activities of the Jungle Commando. Lucien de Freitas said that he heard with amazement the statement of Henk Heidweiller, Bouterse's chef de cabinet, in the Netherlands recently that there is press freedom in Suriname. "We adopted an impartial stance," De Freitas said, "and we were not thanked for it." Among other things photographer Wist took photographs of the student protest in Paramaribo which appeared in Netherlands newspapers.

Yesterday there was shooting in two places in Paramaribo. Two people were wounded; both of them -- a member of the People's Militia and a soldier in the National Army -- were hit in the back.

The position of the head of the Military Police, Liew Jen Tai, has been affected by an investigation into the death of the maroon Maisa which the Surinamese Human Rights Committee has instigated. According to the committee, which in general is extremely cautious in its activities, Maisa's death was murder and Liew Jen Tai protected a subordinate by making a false declaration. Liew Jen Tai has not been seen in pubic for weeks and this has given rise to rumors that he has committed suicide.

On state television Military Police second in command Marcel Zeeuw has reported victories by the National Army over the Jungle Commando at Moengo and Brownsweg and near the Blanche Marie Falls.

BRUNSWIJK GANG 'BEHIND' POLICE EXECUTIONS

FL251828 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 25 Mar 87

[Text] Yesterday, the body of the late police constable, (Von Day) was cremated. Last Thursday [19 March] night, the police officer and two of his colleagues were executed by members of the Brunswijk Gang at (Samon Regos) in the Commewijne District.

The Suriname News Agency [SNA] has reported that a so-called resistance movement of Surinamese in Holland is behind this cold-blooded murder. The SNA report said that Brunswijk and acted on the order of (Salanzo Mojardo), who is trying to pave his way to the presidency of Suriname. It is said that there is a great division within the so-called resistance movement part of which is currently in French Guiana waiting for high positions to crown their so-called resistance work.

Assistant Police Inspector (Braglof) and (Vagader Oliver), who were also executed along with (Von Day), will be buried tomorrow with full police honors.